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THE MIRROR

VOL. X

ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900.

NO. 43

**A WEEKLY JOURNAL
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WILLIAM MARION REEDY, Editor and Proprietor.

GINX' BABY.

THE next issue of the MIRROR PAMPHLETS will have for title "Ginx' Baby." The little essay will recall the once famous, now practically forgotten book of that name, the humor, satire and pathos of which were so impressive to the readers who are now in their later forties or early fifties. The book is now out of print in this country and in England, though it has been published in the Tauchnitz series of novels in Germany. The essay will be of interest to all persons who are concerned with sociological problems and generally with the inequalities of conditions and the great mystery of misery and pain. "Ginx' Baby" has many piteous little brothers and sisters in the great cities of the world to-day, and a reading of this little gloss upon the noted problem-story may possibly serve to inspire many with the desire to do something in aid of the many contemporaneous movements and institutions for the bettering and brightening of child-life among the poor. THE MIRROR PAMPHLETS are sold at 5 cents per copy, or they will be sent by mail to any address for one year, twelve issues, for 50 cents, payable in advance.

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THE CHRISTMAS MIRROR.

ON December 20th will be issued the CHRISTMAS MIRROR. The number will contain eighty pages and the cover design by JOHN WILTON CUNNINGHAM, will be a gem of color. Some of the contributors to the CHRISTMAS MIRROR, with their subjects, are as follows:

MR. JAMES HUNEKER, the distinguished musical critic, writes a story, entitled HUNTING'S WIFE, in which the musical flavor is pleasantly pronounced.

MR. WILLIAM SCHUYLER writes of THE REAL ARABIAN NIGHTS in a way to interest all persons who have read and wondered at those tales.

MR. WILLIAM VINCENT BYARS reviews, in a searching philosophical essay, the movements of THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

MR. ELBERT HUBBARD, of the *Philistine* and the Roycroft Shop, discourses in his best "Little Journey" style upon a great artist in an article titled, AS TO FRANZ LISZT.

MR. PERCIVAL POLLARD contributes a slashing article upon "THE ACTOR AND THE AUTHOR," and proves himself as keen an observer as he is a profound critic.

MRS. FRANCES PORCHER treats of WALT WHITMAN. Few women have understood, or even read, "the good gray poet," so an article upon him by a woman writer is somewhat of a novelty.

MR. OPIE READ, the widely-read and distinctively Western novelist, is represented by a pleasant story called MISS RATCLIFFE, illustrating him at his whimsical best.

MR. MICHAEL MONAHAN treats THE LITERARY DUELLO, with particular reference to the meeting between Moore and Jeffrey, in his characteristic graceful fashion.

MR. H. S. CANFIELD appears as the teller of one of those little romances of the Southwest in which he is delightfully at home. It is entitled "A BLOOM OF THE HUISACHE."

MRS. ELIA W. PEATTIE'S delightful fantasy, "WHEN I WAS ENDYMION" is a thing filled with the glamour of Endymion's own moonlight.

MR. ERNEST MCGAFFEY has written a Chant Royal entitled, THE MESSAGE OF THE DAWN, a bit of nature-study molded wonderfully into the old Provencal form.

MR. JOHN JEROME ROONEY is represented by a fine piece of work in the sonnet line, called LOVE'S CUP.

MR. BLISS CARMAN'S contribution is a little song entitled "PIERROT'S FAREWELL TO THE HILLS," in his own uniquely simple lyric vein.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD THOMAS writes a delicious and delicate bit of verse in THE QUEST.

MR. JOHN J. A'BECKET, in a sketch, "HOW WE MET FERGUSON," gives a vivid impression of an incident in Bohemian circles in gay New York.

MR. WHIDDEN GRAHAM, under the title, "THE RIGHT TO PROPERTY," succinctly states the true nature of the problem presented in the movement "to reorganize the Democratic party."

MR. ARTHUR SYMONS' brilliantly critical and sympathetic study of an unfortunate, late, minor poet, ERNEST DOWSON, is reproduced in its poignant entirety.

MR. RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS is the author of a fine poem entitled, "THE MIRACULOUS CENTURY."

There will be other contributors, to be announced later. In addition to the features enumerated, there will be the usual departments of criticism and comment, financial articles, carefully selected miscellany, and an installment of the MIRROR'S widely discussed anonymous sonnet-sequence, "SONNETS TO A WIFE." No such holiday issue has ever been produced in St. Louis or in the West. Price, 10c.

THE WORLD IN 1900.

BY FIELDING LEWIS.

(For the MIRROR.)

I—THE TREND OF EVENTS.

ALTHOUGH the last year of the Nineteenth Century developed nothing of pre-eminent importance in literature, science or art, the future historian will revert to it as the beginning of a long series of events necessarily resulting from the inauguration of Pan-Anglican policies embracing all the widely separated countries which are dominated by Anglican influences.

No event in American history, or in the history of the world since the Napoleonic wars, has had a greater historical significance than the "Anglo-Saxon" rapprochement, contemplated as a possibility during the whole century, but actually effected only in its closing year. The attempt to restore a harmonious political, commercial and financial *modus vivendi*, between England and the United States was made with great skill at the beginning of the century and again at the time of the Opium War, but in both cases the friendly advances of England were rejected, as a result of deep-seated prejudices produced by the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. There existed, too, at that time, a feeling that America had a peculiar destiny as "a herald of liberty to all mankind," and every offer of friendship and alliance from the governing class in England was met by counter demonstrations of sympathy for Ireland in the famines which have so frequently afflicted it, and under the Anglican coercion acts which have driven so many of its people to America. Such influences as this, co-operating with resentment of the exultation shown by the English "upper classes" because of our Civil War, postponed, until the final year of the century, the most important single event in international politics since Clive and Hastings laid, in India, the foundations of that great Anglican empire which survived the suicide of the one and the impeachment of the other.

From any point of view, what has been actually effected in the international politics of the year, seems impossible, incredible! With a population consisting so largely of the descendants of Irishmen, Germans, Scandinavians and others whose sympathy is supposably with American, rather than Anglican, ideals, the United States seemed destined at the beginning of the Twentieth Century, as at the beginning of the Nineteenth, to assert in proud isolation the right to world-leadership by virtue of a distinct national ideal which cannot succeed morally in the politics of the world or even of the Americans without completely revolutionizing the thought and existing political system of England.

What could never have been expected—what has actually happened,—during the year was this:—England has joined its colonies in a union, which rejects equality, and secures the supremacy of the South Briton (from the wall of Severus to the Land's End) over the rest, but expects the rest to support South British policies with men and money. Canada and the States of Australia have joined England in overthrowing the South African republics and, having done so, have united more closely with England in the great Pan-Anglican movement which has included the United States, developed the war in China, and resulted in the crushing defeat of the "Liberals" in England and of the "Democrats" in the United States.

The policies of which these results are incidents were carefully matured and, during the last four years, they have been developed with the highest skill and with a determination which stopped at nothing. A part of this

plan, matured in advance, was, undoubtedly, that the United States should annex or control Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, using the latter as a base to support Pan-Anglican operations in the East; thus checking Germany, France and Russia in their rivalry with England.

When, in 1898, it became obvious to intelligent students of politics that this plan had been matured, it was equally apparent that for the Democratic party in the United States and the Liberal party in England only a boldness superior to the astounding audacity of this attack could avail as a means of preventing overwhelming defeat. The necessity was self-evident, intelligence was not lacking and courage would have increased with action; but neither in England nor America did the Opposition have the *morale*—the faith in itself and its own professions of faith to meet the emergency.

No matter what the "issues" are, there are two policies which no party in opposition can adopt without disorganizing itself:

First—It inevitably defeats itself if, when in opposition, it grows more conservative, as the administration party grows more radical. Both in England and America the "practical" politicians of the Opposition did this. Had they been better linguists they might have reflected that those who grow more conservative on the outside necessarily "con-serve" the outside for their pains, and stay out!

Second—The Opposition in America attempted what one of the best practical politicians who ever lived concluded to be impossible, except for those who make up their minds to the resultant ducking: it attempted to "swap issues while crossing the stream." No matter what the "paramount" issue is, it can never be successfully changed for another after it has been joined.

It will be found, on examination of party organization, both in England and America, that these lethal imbecilities of Opposition politics were the result of a single cause—the skill with which those who controlled the policies of the Administration party controlled also the machinery of the Opposition. The attempt to do this is a permanent feature of Machiavellian statesmanship; but if there were nothing novel in the attempt, the complete success it achieved is without precedent in recent politics.

The social and economic conditions of the year were favorable for it. The "party of moral ideas" ceased to exist in England with Gladstone. Liberal leadership in Parliament has been put in the hands of a man of so little moral force that only those who have eccentric memories can recall his name. In America, a bid was made for aristocratic support at the South, and an important part of the work of reconstructing Cuba, under military control, was given to the leading representative of the Lee family, while, at the same time, the forces which controlled the administration reached into the Democratic organization and "eliminated" the idealists and "disturbers of business." In the same connection, a general movement was made from London and New York as centres of operation to advance and hold up prices—not merely of manufactured goods, but of agricultural products. Southern cotton and Western grain were advanced under favorable conditions which made it possible to make the advance impressive at a time bank clearings were declining. A world-wide exertion of the activity of manufacturers, banks, railroads and merchants followed with this—giving such a splendid illustration of the power of organization as may well be pronounced worthy of the last year of the Nineteenth Century.

With this industrial development, the decadence of moral ideas, so noticeable in 1899, continued. The Republican party in the United States changed its purposes completely. The Democratic organization recognized this and made what turned out to be a ludicrous pretense of representing the "principles of Abraham Lincoln"—a pretense which, if Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, has the comforting sense of humor that enables a man to laugh at himself, must have given him much strictly confidential amusement. Never in the last half century of American history, had what the late John J. Ingalls called "the Brahmin class" so completely disappeared from the front. Never in the memory of this

generation had educated intelligence skulked in the bomb-proofs of "Commercial Conservatism," as it did during the year. Those who boast of "striking the shackle from the slave," and of "carrying liberty to all mankind" were silent. The militant gospellers of 1899, who had been able to recognize the gospel of Almighty God to the heathen in the whizz of Mauser bullets and hiss of shells, grew less blatant during the year, but those whom they had shocked did not grow bolder against them. The good and kind-hearted W. C. T. U., W. Y. O., and F. G. H. I. ladies, who once spent their spare time in devising ways to reform the world by controlling the calaboose keys, detracted their attention to Rough Rider matinees at the theatres, or to sermons on the advantages of "christianizing" the survivors of the "New Era" in the East. A large percentage of the rest of the "New Era" ladies devoted themselves to hunting up ancestors so as to qualify themselves to make affidavit to their "Revolutionary" extraction as a means of joining societies intended to differentiate them from the descendants of more recent, and perhaps more revolutionary, immigrants. And in the South, the Fitz Hugh Lee and Joseph Wheeler element were encouraged almost openly by the Administration to "settle the race problem" by new legislation restricting the suffrage. Certainly it was not a year of what Emerson, Seward and Horace Greeley understood as "Moral Ideas."

The lack of them is its most remarkable negative characteristic, as its world-wide manifestation of industrial and financial power to organize is the most characteristic demonstration of its positive forces.

II—"INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION IN 1900.

Intimately associated with the political movement of the year was an unprecedented international movement of trade "expansion," attributed to the closer organization and more effective co-operation of combinations of capital, which takes no account of the boundary lines of countries as they are marked on the maps. The protected industries of the United States, long subject to attack because of their disregard of the export trade, exerted themselves in carrying out well-conceived plans for making such a showing of export business as would silence their opponents on this score. This American activity was met by corresponding activity in England, Germany and other countries of Europe, so that the year shows "expansion" extraordinary in many respects besides its volume. It was accompanied in the United States by increasing restriction and high prices for articles offered in the "home market," the exported "surplus" serving to "relieve the home market" and thus prevent a break. In almost every important line of production, the American market was controlled thus during the whole of the year, and the same phenomenon was marked in England, where the combination of corporations was a feature of the year's business. The export movement from the United States, Canada, England, Germany and France was the most notable feature of the year's history—unless we except the "Colonial expansion," with which trade expansion seems to have had an intimate moral relation. In a recent number of the *Banker's Magazine* (London,) Mr. J. R. Lawson makes a very intelligent comment on this. "Just now" he says, "the world is on the crest of a great wave of industrial activity which dwarfs everything else. The most gigantic speculations of the day are carried on, not in stocks, but in coal, iron, copper, cotton, and even bread-stuffs. While consols and other gilt-edged securities have been wasting away, staple commodities have doubled or trebled in value. Every manufacturer in the country (England) is busy. Iron works, factories and ship-building yards all are at high pressure. The industrial output, not only of the United Kingdom, but of all the commercial states is unprecedented." The statistics fully support this assertion. In the United States during the first three quarters of the calendar year, exports exceeded \$900,000,000 "and for the first time in the history of our export trade, every month has exceeded \$100,000,000,

while the total of \$131,157,000 for March is the largest total ever reached for a single month." The excess of exports over imports averaged \$40,000,000 a month. The gross earnings of American railroads, to October, reached \$908,288,000—a gain of 10 per cent over 1899 and of 23.2 per cent over 1898. The only thing which seems out of sympathy with this movement is bank exchange, which, as reported, (Dunn's) in the United States, for nine months of the year, show, as compared with 1899, a loss of 13.4 per cent for the first quarter; 12.5 per cent for the second; and 18.9 per cent for the third. The Comptroller of the Currency reports, however, that from March 1st to September 14th, 312 banks were organized under the new act with a capital of \$16,098,000. Unofficial statistics of new industrial and commercial corporations organized from January to August give them a total capital of \$1,869,600,000—incalculable figures which go well with the general movement of business. The statement that this movement was international is fully supported by the reports of reliable English statisticians. They place the increase in the export business of the United States for the fiscal year at 14 per cent over the preceding year; with an increase for Canada of 15 per cent during the same time. From January to July, English exports were £168,928,000—a gain of £36,000,000 over 1898. In the same period German exports showed a total of £106,521,000 as compared with £89,481,000 the previous year. France increased over 20 per cent; Austro-Hungary over 25 per cent and Italy about 20.

It is hardly necessary to extend statistical inquiry further. It is clear that the industrial movement of the year was an analogue of the political—and its characteristic feature has been rightly described as "Expansion" rather than as development. The export movement for "Colonial" markets was coincident with a terrible famine in India; with a destructive war in South Africa, with fighting in the Philippines, and with war and radical disturbances of normal industrial conditions in China. The figures of exports given are all figures of valuation fixed at the domestic prices of the market from which they were exported. They do not represent sales and the returns in cash received by the manufacturer, nor do they stand for actual consumption abroad. If, as a result of trade evolution, they have passed into actual consumption abroad at their statistical price, then "Expansion" is coincident with development and this wonderful spectacle of unanimity between the great industrial combinations of Europe and America is full of hope for progress.

III—THE COLONIAL MOVEMENT.

The concert between the English and American administrations in their colonial policies was the marked feature of the year in international politics, as it was in the campaign which defeated the Liberals in England and the Democrats in America. Its leading features were (1) The war in South Africa (2) the war in the Philippines (3) the war in China (4) the control of Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico by military garrisons preparatory to organizing them under whatever modification of the English Colonial system may finally be determined on for the United States.

The war in South Africa showed a finer spectacle of determined resistance to overwhelming force than the world had seen since Kosciusko marshalled his handful of Poles to resist the dismemberment of their country. With a handful of men, the Boers held the Tugela river against Buller's army, until the close of January, and on January 27, forced Buller who had crossed, to retreat to his original lines. It was not until Cronje's little army of 4,600 men had been surrounded at Paardeberg and captured (February 27) that the British forces on the Tugela were able to advance at all. On March 13, Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State was occupied by Roberts, after Dundonald had made an unresisted entrance into Ladysmith. (February 28). At Korn Spruit and Reddersburg, the Boers won important successes in March and

April, but they did not attempt a movement in force to check the British advance. On May 16th, Mafeking was relieved, after a siege of 217 days, and on June 5 Lord Roberts entered Pretoria. The Boers made no sign of surrender, however, but, withdrawing to the hills, they have since operated with skill and success to cut off British communications. The British plan of campaign since June has consisted largely of burning the houses of Boer families which have members in the field. In October, President Kruger of the Transvaal sailed for Europe to beg help from the powers, but his case is hopeless, and no interference is to be expected from any quarter with the English plan of crushing the two republics and reducing them to imperial colonies.

Messrs. Wessels, Fisher and Wolmarans, the Boer envoys, who visited the United States in May were politely but unofficially received at the White House and were told that the United States could not interfere against England.

At that time the Administration was carrying on active operations against the Philippines and preparing to annex Cuba. The war in the Philippines seems to have been protracted by the Filipino leaders in the hope of Democratic success in the United States. They have probably lost at least 25 men for every American killed or wounded, and their country has been ravaged by the burning of hostile villages. The war in the Philippines and in South Africa did not provoke great enthusiasm either in England or America in the first quarter of the year. Without further activity, there was no assurance of popular support for either administration. On February 1st, the way was opened for operations in China by "a joint note," headed by England and the United States, demanding protection for all European and American missionaries in China. This pledged the United States to the concert as one of the Powers—a position it had studiously avoided during the first hundred years of the Republic. The way was thus prepared for a Holy War in the interest of religion, and no difficulty was found in developing it. The patriotic societies of China were already on the verge of frenzy because of open and long continued threats of dismembering their country, followed by an actual war of conquest in the adjacent Philippine Islands. The Chinese government undoubtedly encouraged them to organize. They committed frequent atrocities, but there has been no confirmation of the extraordinary stories of wholesale massacres of Christians by Chinese soldiers sent out during the preparations for the movement of the allies. On May 21st, the English and American ministers at Peking, supported by the other Powers, made a formal demand on the Chinese government for the suppression of the "Boxer" or Nationalist movement. On May 29th, the McKinley administration led the movement of the allies by landing marines under Admiral Kempff to act with the American consul at Tien-Tsin. Vice Admiral Sir Edward Seymour joined the United States forces with 2000 men (June 16th, and the most intense excitement ensued in Peking. As a result, the German minister Baron von Ketteler was (reported June 10th,) murdered by a mob, and on June 17th, the allied forces attacked and captured the Taku forts. A relief expedition commanded by Admiral Seymour advanced to rescue the foreign ministers in Peking, who on June 24th were requested by the Chinese government to leave the city and join their forces at Tien Tsin or elsewhere, as they pleased. They refused to go under Chinese escort however, and remained in Peking besieged and frequently attacked until relieved, on August 28th, by the capture of the city. This practically ended the war, though the campaign reports of massacre on both sides, before and since that date, have been frequent and excruciating. That many atrocities were committed by Chinese "insurgents," encouraged by the government, is certain, but American correspondents report that they saw Chinese babies tossed on the bayonets of the allies, while when Tien-Tsin, a city of half a million people, was captured by the allies in June, the advices agree that they sacked it and set it on fire to warn the Chinese of the danger of provoking civilized people to anger. The massacre of

Chinese in the streets of the city during the sack seems to have been unprecedented since the suppression of the Indian "mutiny" by the British imperial army. On October 3d, President McKinley ordered the withdrawal of American troops from Peking and he has since acted in concert with Lord Salisbury in negotiating terms of settlement with the Chinese government, which has promised to deal summarily with all Boxer leaders, and to make whatever additional reparation may be in its power. The probable settlement is, the virtual control of its finances and its customs ports by the Powers. Under the terms of the joint agreement, as cabled November 12th, China was to be required to abolish its coast defenses and to pledge itself not to import arms and munitions of war. This means, of course, the abdication of its sovereignty. The November demand said nothing of the missionaries, who, in the joint note of February 1st, were made the occasion of the peremptory demand on China which opened the way for all the disturbances which preceded the British and American elections.

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IV.—COLONIAL POLICIES AND THE ELECTIONS.

Both in England and America the elections of the year were decided by the Anglican joint colonial policy. In England, the Liberals, "led" by the mournfully inadequate Campbell-Bannerman, were signally defeated in the Fall elections. The Salisbury administration "appealed to the country" on September 25th and was sustained by a majority of 132 in a total house of 670. In the United States the McKinley administration was sustained by an electoral vote of 284 to 168, and a vote in the house of about 197 to 151. Attempting to shift "paramount" issues during the campaign, the Democratic leaders lost Kansas, Nebraska and the entire West without winning over the Eastern element, which had encouraged them with promises of support on a new "paramount" issue.

The question which really decided the issues of the campaign was that of the annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico. In 1898, Mr. Bryan and the late R. P. Bland were in radical opposition to the Administration's plans for annexing these islands, but the Administration effected an entrance to the Democratic National Committee and, after Bland had been "repudiated" in his own State, Mr. Bryan was forced to acquiesce in the Administration's Cuban operations. It set the day for the Cuban constitutional convention in the week of the election and carried out its program unmolested, as it did both in Porto Rico and Hawaii. Democratic Anti-imperialists, including Mr. Bryan himself, were "shut off" from opposing "Imperialism," except as it was concerned in the annexation of the Philippines. As opposition to the high protective tariff and monometallism was abandoned during the campaign and as the issue against the Administration's foreign policies was thus narrowed to the single point of the final disposition of the Philippines, the result in the United States exactly paralleled that in England. Boldness and thoroughness were endorsed, rather than timidity. With Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii conceded to the Administration's handling, as a lamb, the country did not think it advisable to stop at the sheep.

It was, perhaps, the feeblest campaign, in its governing plan, ever seen in America. While this was due in part to Administration influence, exerted in shaping Democratic policies—or rather to the same influences shaping the policies of both parties—it is also attributable to the negro question in States like Louisiana, Arkansas, South Carolina and Mississippi. The McKinley administration really offered to suspend its support of the Civil War amendments in return for a suspension of radical Southern opposition to its policies. As a result of this, Campaign Managers from the "Black Belt," who are really believers in government by property rather than by universal suffrage, were entirely willing to do the most vigorous fighting possible against anything and everything except what they knew to be the fundamental issue on which opposition might be united against the Administration.

V.—PUBLIC BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The receipts for the fiscal year, as officially reported, were \$233,368,000 from customs; and \$272,486,000 from internal taxes, (including \$43,837,000 from stamp taxes) which, with miscellaneous receipts, made a total of \$515,652,000 collected during the year, as against \$347,721,000 for 1896-97. The increase in collections from customs taxes was about \$57,000,000 over 1896-97. The total expenditures rose from \$365,815,000 in 1896-97 to \$487,694,000 in 1900 (the fiscal year.) The excess of receipts over expenditures reported for the year was \$781,152,000. The interest-bearing debt at the close of the fiscal year stood at \$1,001,419,000. A gold reserve of \$150,000,000 was maintained during the year with total gold in the treasury in excess of \$200,000,000. The currency basis was strictly monometallic, with free use of silver and silver paper on the gold basis.

Expenditures for War and Navy rose from \$52,000,000 in 1896-97 to \$190,000,000 for the fiscal year—an increase of considerably over 300 per cent, due to the military governments in Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines. The entire expense of the war with Spain and of the military system inaugurated after it, is stated at \$336,000,000 up to the beginning of the year. Under the new currency act, the refunding of the national debt as the basis for a National Bank currency went on during the year. One of the notable features of the new bonds is "a handsome engraved portrait of Thomas H. Benton," whose celebrity rests on his opposition to bank notes of all kinds.

The most important single act of Congress during the year was the law establishing the monometallic basis. The Republicans of both houses supported it without notable dissent. Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, who was "unsound" on this issue, was retired from public life. The Democrats in Congress made only a *pro forma* opposition to the bill. They could not have defeated it at any rate, but their "Radicals" were anxious for a fight on it which would have involved an appeal to the country on the issue. This was carefully avoided. The Democratic National platform at Kansas City reaffirmed the principles of bi-metallism, but the fight on the issue had been surrendered in Congress, where individual Democrats contented themselves with merely going on record. This "Conservatism" was a strongly marked feature of the year on the Democratic side in the House. In February, Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, offered a free coinage bill in the Senate as a substitute for the Republican currency measure, but under the Cleveland Administration he had offered a bill to abolish silver coinage altogether and allow the banks to use silver bullion as a basis for their circulation. He had also announced on the question of inaugurating "imperialism" by annexing Porto Rico, that Porto Rico might as well be annexed as it was "no bigger than a saddle blanket anyhow." The element of humor in a radical anti-imperialistic and anti-monometallic campaign under such auspices was certainly striking to the few who keep a political note book or have memories equivalent to it.

The Democratic managers showed the same lack of aggressiveness when the question was on the organization of Porto Rico. The real question from the Democratic standpoint was, of whether the Porto Ricans were as much entitled as the Filipinos to choose their own form of government. But waiving this on the Saddle Blanket theory of Statesmanship, the Opposition Leaders made a desperate resistance to a two years duty of 15 per cent on imports to Porto Rico to provide a fund for carrying on the government organized over the Porto Ricans by Congress. The government as really organized treated Porto Rico as territory acquired without consent by conquest and by purchase. As no objection was made to this, the Democrats in Congress thus settled, as far as their party was concerned, the exactly similar question involved in "pacifying" the Filipinos. As if this were not enough, however, North Carolina—where the local bankers, railroads and other large interests are "greater than their parties"—proceeded to "jam through" a Constitutional

amendment which substituted education and birth as tests of suffrage instead of the "consent of the governed." The result of the National election, having been thus decided through the action of the Democratic "managers" in and out of Congress, nothing remained except to announce the vote.

On February 28th, the House passed the Porto Rican tariff bill. On March 14th, the President signed the Gold Standard Bill. These are the two decisive measures of the year, and the ground which the Democrats lost on them, they did not recover on anything else. Indeed, there was no aggressive fighting on anything else—the Democratic "leadership" on the floor of the house having been judiciously entrusted to a statesman of the utmost "caution," who completely vindicated the good opinion of those who had brought him to the front.

Events of minor importance during the session of Congress were the expulsion of Brigham H. Roberts, polygamist Congressman from Utah; the refusal of the Senate to seat Clark of Montana and Quay of Pennsylvania; the Hepburn report on the Nicaragua Canal; the ratification of The Hague and Argentine Treaties and of the New Samoan treaty. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Nicaragua Canal were extensively discussed. Under the provisions of the Dingley bill, the Administration made important reciprocity agreements with Germany and Italy, and a postal convention was agreed upon with Spain. Under The Hague treaty ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland were appointed international arbitrators, but Mr. Cleveland declining, Justice Gray of Delaware was appointed in his stead. Sanford B. Dole was appointed Governor of Hawaii under the territorial organization act passed by Congress, and in Cuba two departments (Havana and Pina del Rio) were consolidated under Fitz Hugh Lee. The discovery of extensive embezzlements in the Cuban postal service led to the suspension of E. G. Rathbone, "Director General of Ports" (May 21) and to the indictment of several of his subordinates. The Cuban Constitutional Convention was called for election week in November, thus minimizing the necessity for discussing its action in this country.

A most important judicial decision during the year was that of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the Anti-trust law.

The only notable disturbance in State politics during the year was the murder of William E. Goebel, claimant for the Governorship of Kentucky and author of the "Goebel Returning Board Law"—an act modeled on the Returning Board principle of the Tilden-Hayes campaign. He was shot January 30th and sworn in as Governor on his death bed to vindicate the policies for which he stood. On October 9th, however, the Goebel election law was repealed by the Kentucky legislature. On September 29th, James Howard had been found guilty of the murder and sentenced to be hanged. The political effect of the murder was to restore the control of the State to the Democrats.

VI—THE UNITED STATES IN GENERAL.

The new census gives the United States 76,295,220, including Hawaii. The population of New York was stated by the census at 7,268,000, a gain of 1,270,000 in the decade. Pennsylvania ranks next to New York, with 6,301,365. Missouri held the fifth place with 3,107,117.

The census of Cuba in January, showed a population of 1,572,000. The population of Porto Rico was announced at 957,679.

"The Ecumenical Council of Missions" held at Carnegie Hall, April 21st, was one of the most notable religious demonstrations of the year. The usefulness of all such demonstrations, however, was more or less impaired by the suspicion that they were being artistically promoted by political experts of great ability in the interest of "Expansion."

On September 8th, the city of Galveston was virtually destroyed by a tidal wave. The loss of life is placed at 6,000; of property at \$12,000,000.

The year opened with numerous small strikes, chiefly

in New England. As a rule they were settled by concessions to the strikers. Their connection with the politics of the Presidential year was obvious. The first one to be seriously resisted, was that of the street car operatives in St. Louis which resulted in much disturbance and rioting, the most serious being on June 10th, when a sheriff's posse fired into a crowd, killing four persons and injuring a considerable number of others. This strike was lost by the men. On September 17th, 140,000 men struck in the Anthracite region of Pennsylvania, expecting and receiving the solicitous attentions of the political committees. The strike was settled by concessions from the mine owners.

The strikes of the year did not seriously disturb business. They were recognized generally, as an intelligent demand from organized labor for a share in the results of the "paternal" policies of the Federal government, and direct issues were generally evaded by concessions.

The only notable disturbances, not due to strikes, were results of race prejudice. On July 27th, the murder of a policeman in New Orleans precipitated a riot lasting several days, during which a number of negroes were killed. This was followed, soon afterwards, by riots against negroes in the East Side, in New York. On August 20th, a mob at Akron, Ohio, burned the City Hall in an attempt to lynch a negro who was accused of assault. The number of lynchings showed no notable increase, however, and was perhaps somewhat below the average for the decade.

FOREIGN—GENERAL.

No great changes occurred in any European country during the year. King Humbert, of Italy, who was assassinated by Gaetano Bresci, on July 29th, was succeeded by his son, Victor Emmanuel III. on August 24, without interruption of the government's functions. Attempts were made on the life of the Prince of Wales, while he was visiting Brussels, in April, and on the Shah of Persia while he was in Paris, during August. Neither Shah nor Prince was hurt.

The French Exposition opened April 14th. An incident of its progress was the presentation of a Statue of Lafayette to France by American school children.

On October 17th, Count Von Buelow succeeded Hohenlohe as Chancellor of Germany. Except for the spectacular performances of the Kaiser, the history of Germany during the year, would have been as dull as that of the rest of Continental Europe.

South and Central America furnished one or two uninteresting revolutions, but the event of chief importance in Spanish-American history was the re-election of Diaz as President of Mexico, and the inauguration of a quiet movement for the co-operation of Spanish-American countries to support each other against "Expansion" from the United States.

The famine in India during the year was unspeakable in its horrors. The New York *Reviews of Reviews* the leading organ of Anglican policies in America, wrote, in June, that the famine was "vastly worse than that of 1877, and it is feared it may be as bad as that of 1897 when 6,000,000 people actually died of starvation." A description of the famine districts said: "The people are trying to eat berries, roots and grass; parents are selling their children to buy food." It is a notable fact that in some of the worst famines in India, rice and other Indian food stuffs have been continuously exported to England.

DEATHS OF CELEBRITIES.

The death list of the year shows an unusually large number of famous people. Among them were Doctor Edward McGlynn, James Martineau, John Ruskin, Edward J. Phelps, Pére Didon, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, the Duke of Westminster, John A. Bingham, formerly United States Minister to Japan; Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, of Ohio; General "Piet" Joubert, of the Transvaal Republic; Archibald Forbes, the English war correspondent; St.

George Mivart, author of the celebrated essay on "Happiness in Hell;" Osman Digna, the greatest Turkish General of modern times; Michael Munkacsy, the Hungarian painter; the Duke of Argyle; W. C. Endicott, of the Cleveland cabinet; Count Muriaeff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs; Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs; Stephen Crane, the novelist; John Sherman and his wife; Rear Admiral John W. Philip; the Duke of Saxe-Coburg; John Clark Redpath, the American historian; John J. Ingalls; Collis P. Huntington; Baron Russell, Lord Chief Justice of England; Frederick William Nietzsche, the German pessimist; Arthur Sewall, candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1896; General John A. McClelland and General John M. Palmer of Illinois; Field Marshal Martinez Campos of Spain; William L. Wilson of the Cleveland cabinet; Charles Dudley Warner, the American editor; Sir Arthur Sullivan, the distinguished musician; Oscar Wilde, the poet, æsthete, novelist and degenerate, Professor Max Mueller, the famous German-English philologist, and Senator C. K. Davis, of Minnesota.

THE CITY'S CRIPPLED SCHOOLS.

A BAD SHOWING AND THE REMEDY THEREFOR.

THE St. Louis school system is suffering for lack of funds. The growth of the population, which adds 2,000 pupils each year, is far ahead of the increase of the income of the School Board, and the natural result is insufficiency of accommodation; too many old school buildings; only one high school, when there should be three, at least; teachers' salaries lower than in any other city of the size and importance of St. Louis.

It is by comparing the conditions in other cities with those obtaining here, that a fair idea may be gained of what is needed.

First, with regard to income: St. Louis devotes one-seventh of the total cost of maintenance of all other city departments to the cause of education. Kansas City devotes one-fifth, as do also Cleveland, Baltimore and Buffalo, while Chicago generously bestows one-third. At the same time, it is only fair to note that our Board of Education has made the best use of its slender income. For instance, it devoted over 33 per cent to the building fund last year, while Cincinnati spent but 4 per cent, Baltimore 6 per cent, Cleveland 16 per cent, and Chicago 13 per cent.

When it comes to the question of economical management, the St. Louis Board certainly takes the palm, as the following comparative statement will show: On the *per capita* of population for school purposes Boston spends \$4.94; Chicago, \$4.14; Washington, \$3.83; New York, \$3.73; Buffalo, \$3.12; San Francisco, \$3.30, while St. Louis spends only \$2.56. Or, in another form, it may be stated that Boston devotes \$41.01 per annum to each pupil, while St. Louis tries to do it for \$26.19. How can any intelligent and progressive citizen of St. Louis be proud of this evidence of enforced parsimony?

When it comes to the matter of the higher education, the demand for which is growing all over the country, this city greatly suffers by comparison. St. Louis is the only city of its size and importance in the United States that has but one high school. New York has 19, Chicago 15, Boston 11; Baltimore, Philadelphia and Cleveland 5 each; Buffalo, 2; Cincinnati and New Orleans 3 each.

As regards teachers' salaries, again, St. Louis has an undesirable record for economy. No other large city in the United States pays such low salaries. The minimum salary in Washington, D. C., is \$700; Buffalo, \$600; Boston, \$552; Chicago, \$500, while "poor old St. Louis" can afford but \$400. When the maximum salary, for longest service in the lowest grades, is considered, the disparity is even more apparent, St. Louis paying but \$600, while New York gives \$1,296, and Chicago \$1,000 a year.

Comparisons are indeed odious in this connection, but, fortunately, St. Louis' citizens have no cause to blush for the quality of the tuition given in her high school and in the grade schools which, it is pleasing to know, is fully up

to the standard of other large cities. As to the progress in school-building also it is cause for congratulation that, during the past three years, the present Board of Education has, either in new buildings or in additions to old ones, added over two hundred rooms to the city schools at a cost of \$1,153,185.00. With the exception of about one-sixth, this outlay was for fire-proof structures.

A due consideration of these facts and figures naturally suggests the questions: What can we do about it? What means can be adopted to make the public school system of St. Louis equal to that of other cities of her size and wealth?

The answer is simply: Increase the income of the School Board by an addition of two mills to the present rate of taxation for school purposes—making the school tax 6 instead of 4 mills on the dollar. This small addition, which will fall on those best able to bear it, will enable the Board of Education: (1) to employ more teachers (and, it is hoped, pay better salaries); (2) to build, within a year or two, new schools to keep pace with the increase in population; (3) to rebuild or remodel about twenty antiquated and unsanitary school buildings; (4) to build high schools for the South and North sides and one in the rapidly growing West End; (5) to establish one or more manual training and domestic science schools. There are other desiderata (such as free school books in all grades of school work) that might be mentioned, but the foregoing are urgent needs for a progressive city.

A further addition to the school funds should come from an enlargement of the public conscience. In Chicago the teachers have formed an association to bring recalcitrant taxpayers to a sense of their duty. It is, unfortunately, true that the poverty of the St. Louis School system is, in a considerable measure, due to this same dishonesty—the shirking of taxes, under-valuation and under-assessment of realty and other taxable property. No doubt with more public moral support, the officials of the School Board could bring these erring citizens into court and thus increase public morality and the school treasury.

To supply school room for the 2,000 per year increase of pupils would require \$215,000, exclusive of school sites and additional teachers' salaries. There is not enough money to rebuild the antiquated, unsanitary schools. And the need of more school room will be increased by the increase of population due to the World's Fair. In eight school districts new buildings are needed, to supply which \$400,000 would be needed at once. There are more than eighteen old school buildings which should be rebuilt, and this would cost \$800,000. It would be possible to build within two years the additional school houses demanded by the increase in population, and in five years to rebuild, remodel and make sanitary the old school houses gone or going into decay.

St. Louis is limited altogether in its school expenditures by the amount derived from the four mill tax. In other cities there is no such limit, or else the buildings are provided for by loans. Even Kansas City built a new Manual Training school by issuing bonds. St. Louis is compelled to pay all its school expenses from the current funds. The maximum tax rate of four mills is the same for the whole State. Yet the practice prevails, in almost every school district in the State, to devote the four mills to the expenditures for maintenance, such as wages, books, furniture and incidentals. When the need of new buildings arises in a school district, elsewhere in the State, a special levy in addition to the four-mill tax is made by a vote of the people. St. Louis, however, has been trying, for the last twenty-five years, to make the four mill tax cover both expenditures for maintenance and expenditures for the erection of new buildings. Experience has shown that this tax is not adequate for both purposes.

The School Board has, from time to time, tried to secure more money from the equalization of taxation, but while some success was had, the increase of revenue has not been great enough naturally to relieve the Board's difficulties. The Board has to depend on fiscal officers of City and State for its share, having no fiscal officers of its own, and the result is that the educational interest in the revenue is not steadily protected and cared for.

The Constitution of 1875 limits the ordinary taxing power of school districts to forty cents on the one hundred dollar valuation, but, at the same time, provides that such tax might be increased to an amount not exceeding one dollar on the one hundred dollar valuation, when a majority of tax paying voters, voting either at a general or special election, vote for such increase. Provision is also made for a like increase in the tax for the purpose of erecting school houses, when two-thirds of the qualified voters of the city, voting at such election, vote for it.

The Constitution authorizes the Board of Education to levy a tax of one dollar on the one hundred dollars for school purposes. The tax as it now stands is forty cents. The Board intends soon to ask the consent of the people of St. Louis to extend the taxing power of the Board from forty cents to sixty cents on the one hundred dollars. Such a tax would be sufficient to give St. Louis one of the best school systems in the country.

The subject is one well worthy the earnest consideration of all the public-spirited citizens. St. Louis should be able to give all her children the advantages of a common school education. She isn't doing it at present. The School Board should hold a special election, at which only taxpayers can vote, to get authority to make the two mill increase in taxation, and all taxpayers should vote for the increase. No child in St. Louis should be deprived of an education, and the best possible education. Education is the important thing, above all others, in making a great city, and now that there is a stir abroad in the community for a greater and better St. Louis, the citizens should grant the School Board the money necessary to train up the best sort of citizens for the greater city that is to be.

Pedagogue.

SONNETS TO A WIFE.

[For the MIRROR.]

XL—WISDOM.

THERE is a culture deeper far than books
And intellect beyond the ken of schools;
Wise sayings sometimes on the lips of fools
And knowledge stored in many quiet nooks;
A woman is as cultured as she looks,
Speaks, acts, and smiles, and merely bookish rules
She well may scorn, as being clumsy tools
With which dull fishers file their rusty hooks.

This intellect that scholars prattle of,
Why, what does it accomplish? Every age
Has witnessed, through the perfidy of Love,
How woman shows the folly of the sage;
Nay! then, Sir Oracles, reserve thy wit,
Some women's eyes shall give thee need of it.

—
XLI—LOST DAYS.

The tapestry of shadows—ghosts of dreams
That flickered through the silence and were gone,
Lost days that we together leaned upon
Have faded; and the recollection seems
As dim as sunken starlight in the streams,
When, on a Summer night, reflections wan
From cloudy heights to watery depths are drawn,
To glimmer in the current's under gleams.

Lost days, but cherished; mirrored in a haze
Of threadbare seasons, Winter, Autumn, Spring
And Summer, with her moss-begirdled ways,
And flash and flutter of a bird's soft wing;
But who shall pierce the labyrinthian maze
To tell us where their shades are wandering?

—
XLII—EVENING.

The tree-toad's call from branches dead and green;
And from the grass a cricket's rasping cry;
An afterglow across the Eastern sky
Red as a far-flung fire-brand's ruddy sheen;

The lapping of swift ripples shot between
Old logs, that rigid in the current lie,
The shadow of our boat that passes by
Above brown sands that dimly now are seen.

This was to float with silence and the night
Wove through the mesh of twilight like a strand;
To note the twisting of the bat's weird flight
And glint of fire-flies on the shelving sand,
To be removed from earthly essence quite,
Two shadows, drifting into shadow-land.

—
XLIII—YOUTH.

Age is not always given with gray hair,
Nor youth encompassed in the fewest years;
Since doubt and pain, with their attendant tears
Are dauntless etchers of the lines of care;
Youth is most present in the joys we share—
As swift or slow the season disappears,—
The verve, the gladness which puts by all fears,
The hope we nourish, and the smiles we wear.

I think of you always as being young
Untouched by Sorrow and unworn by Time,
Spring's blossoms opening in your tender smile;
Like her of whom the elder Bards have sung,
Chanting her praise in many a noble rhyme—
Like Cleopatra by Egyptian Nile.

A MARTYR TO FREE SPEECH.

FACTS IN THE CASE OF THE STANFORD VICTIM.

CONCERNING the "martyrdom" of Professor Ross, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, to "free speech," because, as, alleged, of his utterances against imperialism on the ground that it meant Chinese cheap labor, the appended letter from a college professor, familiar with Prof. Ross' character and career, and with conditions where Professor Ross has been engaged in expounding his sociologic learning and leanings, is interesting.

"The MIRROR has commented lengthily upon the matter of the retirement of Professor Ross from Stanford University, Mrs. Stanford, as Trustee of the University, insisting upon his removal. The reason for this, so far as the world knows, is that he has expressed fearlessly, in public, views which brought upon him Mrs. Stanford's displeasure. However, there are two sides to the question, and those who knew Mr. Ross at Cornell, and have known him at Stanford, are, perhaps, better able to understand Mrs. Stanford's action than those who read the story as it appears in the daily papers.

"To begin with, Senator Stanford held certain views very strongly. He was 'war governor of California,' and one of the men who insisted upon keeping a gold standard in California when our currency was inflated in the East, during the Civil War. He saw great possibilities for California, if it were connected with the rest of the world, and was one of four to put through the first railroad connecting the East with the West. As labor was very scarce and very dear, he believed that California needed, more than anything else, laborers to carry on the industries possible to the State, and was one of the first to introduce the Chinese coolie into California. When he founded the University he put very few restrictions upon it in any way, but he did insist that the University never should throw its influence in the favor of any one church or creed, or in favor of any one political party. Mrs. Stanford idolized her husband, and believed that all he did was wise and right, and she has been most heroic and self-sacrificing in carrying out his wishes concerning the University.

"Mr. Ross began his career as a teacher at Cornell. He is a pleasant, kindly, lovable fellow, very brilliant, very young, and with very little judgment, and not too much common sense. His lack of judgment alienated from him, while he was at Cornell, the best element in the faculty, although almost everybody liked him personally. There was much relief expressed here when he went from there to Stanford.

"Although Stanford was built and supported by the

Southern Pacific Railroad at the time he went there, he never allowed an occasion to pass without expressing his disapproval of that railroad as a monopoly. Now, it is true that the Southern Pacific Railroad is an oppressive monopoly, but it does not differ in its business methods from any merchant, butcher or baker or candle-stick-maker on the Pacific Coast. So far as I have been able to observe, the desire for legitimate gain has never occurred to anybody in California. They are all in business for what they can get out of people, and if the Southern Pacific oppresses more people than other business enterprises, it does so because it is the largest. The natural inference from Mr. Ross' lectures on the Southern Pacific would be that its owners were thieves and tyrants and all else bad.

"The next thing that Professor Ross did was to declare in favor of free silver at 16-to-1, when Bryan was nominated for the first time. He did this, as he did everything else; with the blare of trumpets and wide publicity. Last year he made an attack upon the Chinese laborer in California, as being a great danger to our economic conditions. He did all of these things from the eminence given him by his position as Professor of Sociology in the University. Mrs. Stanford naturally concluded that his teachings were undermining all stability, financial and social, but I still think she would not have insisted upon his removal had it not been for his boyish way of giving to the world his half-thought-out opinions as the final result of research. She felt he was too erratic and too full of vagaries to hold so important a position in the University."

"That she insisted upon his removal seems a blow to the University *Lehrfreiheit* and *Lernfreiheit*. As a matter of fact, it does not mean this at all; it simply means that Mrs. Stanford felt about Mr. Ross, as a man, as did all of the people at Cornell, and it is simply an interference with "Rossfreiheit," and means nothing whatever, so far as the future policy of Stanford University is concerned.

"That you may not think me prejudiced against Mr. Ross, I wish to say to you that I like him very much personally, and think he has a most brilliant career before him, and I believe he is improving in his judgment, but I think it is very unjust to Stanford University to regard his dismissal as an indication of Stanford University policy.



OH, INFAMOUS (?) MR. BLAIR!

THE DARK DEEDS OF THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT'S BLACK BEAST

ST. LOUIS must be reformed at the Spring election, but it cannot be reformed when a paper of the moral pretensions of the *Globe-Democrat* deliberately sins against the light in denouncing, if not vilifying, a man like Mr. James L. Blair for his efforts to secure clean city government.

If some of the ridicule and abuse heaped on Mr. Blair by the *Globe-Democrat* had been expended by that paper against the corrupt and imbecilic administration which that paper so valiantly defends, there might not have been cause for such an uprising as Mr. Blair is leading against the crassly ignorant and rapacious push now in power in the City Hall.

Mr. Blair is against a dilapidated city, an unlighted, unpaved, unswept, unsprinkled and looted city. The *Globe-Democrat* denounces his position. Between Mr. Blair and the *Globe-Democrat* decent people know whom they most respect. Between Blair and Ziegenhein, Blair and Wurzbürger, Blair and "F. Mueller," the people know the difference. Mr. Blair is worth more to the community than the whole City Hall gang and the *Globe-Democrat* attachment put together.

Mr. Blair and some of his associates are accused of hobnobbing with Democratic bosses like Butler, Swift and Hawes in order to secure Democratic endorsement of an independent movement and Democratic nomination of a ticket composed of clean and able men. Suppose he is guilty. What of it?

Clean and able men are needed in office. The Republican regime is not clean and not able and it will not hearken to any suggestion that clean and able men be nominated. If the Democrats will guarantee such nominations, if they will make such nominations, why should any man be held up to contumely for endeavoring to further such an end?

The Republicans are hopelessly divided and the Democrats can and will win. If the Democrats will unite to support the best possible ticket that can be put up, without pledges as to spoils or appointments, no decent citizen can object to the act.

The end in view is the election of good men to office for the World's Fair term. The end can be accomplished, it is believed by Mr. Blair, by getting the Democrats to nominate men who are not of the machine. If the Democrats will nominate and elect such men, Mr. Blair's efforts to induce them to do so should be praised rather than scoffed at.

Personally, I have not, as yet, much faith in the Democratic bosses' intention to do what Mr. Blair is accused of trying to induce them to do, but if he can succeed I shall be among the first to honor him for his ability to use the party machinery for the ends he has in view.

The ends are good. The means to be used are good nominations. The end justifies the means and the means the end. It is understood that the Democrats are considering the propositions made by Mr. Blair and others, of accepting for the Mayoralty nominee some man like Mr. Isaac W. Morton, with other men of like character for other administrative offices and for the City Council. If so, then the community should be gratified. If the *Globe Democrat* were to try to get Republicans to do the same thing, the citizens would have no complaint that the paper is degenerating into the role of an organ for Chris Schawacker and Julius Wurzbürger et al.

But the *Globe Democrat* is howling about Ed Butler and Bill Swift and Harry Hawes in order to discredit a ticket which the paper knows is being forced upon the Democratic bosses by the independent sentiment of the city. The *Globe Democrat* does not hope to injure Swift, Butler and Hawes. It wants to destroy in advance any ticket the independents may force on the Democrats in order to strengthen the grip on the city by the Ziegenhein gang. The *Globe Democrat* has no objection to a Democratic "gang" ticket. Not at all. It does object to a Democratic decent ticket. It wants to prevent the nomination of a decent ticket in the hope that the inevitably indecent ticket to be put up by the Ziegenheiners will have a chance to win. In any event it would prefer the success of a Democratic gang ticket to the success of a ticket made up of men pledged to improve the city and make it fit for the World's Fair. Decency gives the *Globe Democrat* symptoms of hydrophobia and that accounts for the snappings and snarlings at Mr. James L. Blair. The *Globe-Democrat* is for Ziegenheinism against the decent elements.

Now it may well be that Mr. Blair will not accomplish his ends with Messrs. Butler and Hawes and Swift. Therefore, the MIRROR maintains that an independent movement is necessary, if only to force the politicians to name good tickets. There is need for an independent movement until the nominations of both the big parties are made. If there should be two good tickets put up, the independents might retire from the field. If there be but one good ticket, it would be well to support it with independent votes. If both parties, led by the *Globe-Democrat*, nominate gang tickets, then the independent movement is the city's salvation. If no good can come out of Mr. Blair's hobnobbing with Messrs. Butler, Swift and Hawes, in the name of decency, what good can come of a coalition between the *Globe-Democrat* and Ziegenhein and Schawacker and Wurzbürger?

The MIRROR believes in an independent ticket, and shall believe in it until the party tickets are put up. And if the parties will not nominate early enough to permit of an independent nomination by electors, the MIRROR is in favor of nominating an independent ticket before either of the great party conventions. If the parties will not nominate before the end of January, the independents should do so. And they will.

If Mr. James L. Blair, the *Globe-Democrat's* "black beast," can force the Democrats to put up an unexceptionable ticket, that fact should induce the Republicans to try to put up an unexceptionable ticket. And in doing so Mr.

Blair and his mugwump associates would be rendering the city a great service.

The *Globe-Democrat* wants four years more of Ziegenheinism in preference to anything—four years of buffoonery and boodle, of jollying and jobbing, of nincompoopery and "knocking down," of utter incompetence, and unrestrained salary grabbing. The *Globe-Democrat* is the only institution in the city, outside of the Ziegenhein push, that does want the continuance of such things. All the rest of St. Louis wants clean, capable, gentlemanly, English-speaking local government.

All the rest of St. Louis is independent, so far as Ziegenheinism is concerned. All St. Louis is with Mr. Blair against the *Globe-Democrat*. And all St. Louis is ready to take a good, clean ticket from the Democratic leaders—if it will give it, through the efforts of Mr. Blair, or without them. But will they give it? If they don't nominate a splendid ticket before the end of January there will be independent World's Fair candidates for Mayor and every other city office in the field, and the people will elect that ticket.

The Republicans, through the *Globe-Democrat*, laugh at independents and reformers and professions of decency. Very well. The independents, reformers, decent people, generally, will look for no recognition in that quarter, having been told they are not wanted. They will go where their demands will be given a hearing, and if neither party will hear them they will put up their own ticket, with \$150,000 as a campaign fund to put an organization in every ward and precinct in the city, and will defeat both the old party tickets.

The independents are ready. They are waiting on the regulars. If the regulars act early, and act right, there may be no need for an independent ticket. If they don't act early the independent ticket will be put forth, and the regulars of the old parties can accept it to their advantage, or ignore it at their peril.

St. Louis is aroused. No crooks can be elected to office next spring on the strength of a party name. No selections by a clown's machine will be ratified by the people. The *Globe-Democrat* may speak for crooks and clowns against Mr. James L. Blair and his independent associates, but the people of St. Louis, without regard to party, are in favor of such an administration of the city's affairs, during the next four years, as Mr. Blair and his friends are striving for with "the powers that be" in the only party that has the decency and sense to give them a hearing. W. M. R.



THE WORLD'S MONEY-MASTER.

SUCH IS THE PRESENT POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

(For the MIRROR)

THE National wealth of the United States is rapidly increasing from year to year, and there is no longer any room to doubt that we will soon be the most powerful factor in the finances of the world. In the last three or four years, we have purchased big amounts of our securities from European holders, and thereby greatly reduced interest and dividend remittances to foreign investors. We have also witnessed an unprecedented expansion in our exports and a material shrinkage in our imports, and European countries are now greatly puzzled and worried as to how to discharge their growing obligations to America.

In view of the above facts, it will prove interesting to cite some statements and figures presented by Mr. N. T. Bacon, in the current number of the *Yale Review*, in reference to the foreign capital still invested in the United States, and the profits and interest annually payable to our foreign creditors. Applying at the Internal Revenue Office of Great Britain, Mr. Bacon found that the income tax returns showed that the total income received in the United Kingdom, during 1898 from United States Government, State, County and municipal securities generally, amounted to only about \$60,000. The authorities of the British Government gave it as their opinion that the returns indicated that British investors derived \$75,000,000 annually as income on their capital invested in the United

REFLECTIONS.

The President's Message

States. If the amount is \$100,000,000, as may reasonably be presumed, the total amount invested, on a 4 per cent basis, would be \$2,500,000,000. Mr. Bacon takes no account of mortgages or real estate owned by Englishmen, so that the above estimate could hardly be considered excessive.

Inquiries at Amsterdam brought forth the very precise estimate from Adolph Boissevain & Co., that Dutch investments in America amounted to \$241,000,000. Leading bankers at Frankfurt calculated that German investments amounted to about \$175,000,000; Swiss investments were estimated at \$75,000,000; France and Belgium were credited with \$50,000,000 and \$20,000,000 respectively, and other countries with about \$60,000,000. American companies are said to have insured the lives of foreigners to the extent of \$185,000,000, and the grand total of indebtedness would thus be \$3,330,000,000.

On the other side of the international ledger is American capital invested abroad, particularly in Cuba, Mexico, Canada and some South American countries. Well-informed authorities estimated the amount of American investments at \$500,000,000, so that there would be a debit balance of \$2,830,000,000.

Mr. Bacon is disposed to maintain that immigrants bring in as much money as is remitted by persons of foreign extraction to their home countries, but, according to the *New York Evening Post*, this is decidedly questionable. Most immigrants are very poor; while the foreign money-order business of our post-office proves that the remittance of small sums is extensively practiced. Many Italians, it is well known, return home with their savings, and the same may be said of French-Canadians.

The *Evening Post* doubts the accuracy of Mr. Bacon's estimate of \$50,000,000 as representing the sum disbursed by Americans traveling abroad, and says that Mr. Heidelberg, a well-known New York banker, in an article published in the *Forum* some years ago, estimated American disbursements abroad at \$100,000,000 annually. Mr. Heidelberg calculated, in 1895, that our total remittances abroad, including interest, dividends, freight charges, tourist expenses, etc., etc., amounted to about \$300,000,000. Mr. Bacon estimates that, for 1900, total remittances were less than \$200,000,000.

There can be no doubt that foreigners still hold a respectable amount of American stocks and bonds. In a recently published statement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., for instance, it is shown that about 30 per cent. of the capital stock of that corporation is held by European investors, their total holdings amounting to something like \$65,000,000. British, German and Dutch investors are also still holding large amounts of New York Central, Union Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio and Louisville & Nashville shares and bonds. According to the *London Statist*, these holdings are likely to be increased further within the next few years, since all danger of a debased currency in the United States has disappeared. European financial circles have had a grievous experience in the last few years with South African, Australian, Brazilian, Argentine and other securities, and have arrived at the conclusion, it seems, that there is no better or more promising field for investment than the United States.

The same British authority also inclines to the opinion that the United States will, before long, begin to withdraw at least part of its credit balances from England and Germany. It says that, since 1896, when the revival in the States commenced, new enterprises have been comparatively few, attention has been chiefly devoted to reorganizing established undertakings. There has, indeed, been a disposition to wait until the election of 1900 should finally settle the currency question before embarking capital on a large scale in new ventures. Now that the verdict has been in favor of sound money, there will be a much greater demand for capital, and American investors will have an opportunity of using their increasing wealth in the development of their own industries, and will probably not be content to leave their funds in Europe, where the interest secured is at a comparatively low rate.

Francis A. Huter.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S message is a document belittled in opposition papers and over-praised in administration organs, by writers who have not read it.

The document contains nothing new. All its points were foreshadowed during the recent presidential campaign. Most people will be interested chiefly in the recommendation to cut the war taxes to the extent of \$30,000,000. They will wonder whether they will be the beneficiaries of the cut. But they feel that Congress will look after the Great Interests first, in reducing taxation. However that may be, we must remember that the Great Interests have shifted the taxes they now want taken off on to the public, and if the taxes be taken off, they will be, in fact, taken off the people. Rural mail delivery is recommended and the farmer will rejoice, though rural mail delivery is the precursor of the parcels post and the parcels post will be fought by the small merchant as an instrumentality for aggrandizing the business of the great mail-order houses and department stores. Legislation is urged against the trusts. That is buncombe. A statesman knows, if he knows anything, that legislation against monopoly for four hundred years has been ineffective. The trusts will work off their evil and work out their good in accordance with business laws and not as a result of statutory interference and regulation. The anomaly of the inability of the Government to punish outrages on foreigners, because of the supremacy of State Courts in the State boundaries calls for attention and remedy. The transfer of jurisdiction to the Federal courts in such cases might serve the purpose of remedy. As things are, the United States demands the punishment of Chinese Boxers for outrages upon its citizens, but when Italy demands reparation for slaughtered sons in Louisiana, the United States can only refer Italy to the Constitution which gives Louisiana supreme control of such matters. The President favors the ship-subsidy. It will put millions in the pockets of his friends, the campaign contributors. He favors an army of 60,000 men and an authorization of himself to increase it to 100,000 in emergency. This is necessary, in view of the situation in the Philippines and China. The President is characteristically vague as to strengthening the gold standard. If the gold standard be too strongly strengthened, there may be nothing, four years hence, on which to alarm the business interests into supporting the Republican candidate. The President will unload Cuba on Congress, and Congress will do what the President wants. As to the Philippines, the President simply says in effect that he is doing and will do the best he can with such cantankerous archipelagians. He insists upon forwarding the work of constructing a Nicaragua canal. The people who agree with Mr. McKinley will approve of all these things without reserve. Those who differ with President McKinley, will continue to have visions of empire, but it will be six months or a year before anyone will pay any particular attention to the issues. We've had eight years of intense policies and the sentiment of the public favors, at the present time, letting things move along without much regard for details that do not touch their pockets. The war tax reduction, therefore, will be about the only thing that will stir the public from post-election apathy. At Washington all is easy sailing for the Administration. The party controls everything. The opposition is still dazed. It may not recover its senses until too late.

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A Filter Job

THE St. Louis Board of Public Improvements has taken the Meramec Water proposition under advisement, until an indefinite date, when the decision will be against the proposal. The Board condemned the scheme practically before hearing it. A little thing like the fact that Mr. Clemens Herschel, the ablest engineer in the United States, says that the Meramec spring has the requisite capacity to supply the city with water and that the engineering problem involved in bringing the water into St. Louis

is not a difficult one, counts for nothing with the gentlemen who are hell-bent on putting in a seven million dollar filter controlled by local politician-capitalists. We must have a filter plant, because a syndicate wants it. The argument that pure water is better than filtered water has no effect with the P. B. I. Filtered water will be medicated water, but what's the odds? The syndicate wants to put in a filter. That settles it. The Meramec company offers to deliver water to the city at \$23 or less per million gallons, as against the estimated cost of \$40 per million gallons, filtered, but laws sakes! the thought of cheaper water from a private company is too terrible to harbor for an instant. Is municipal ownership with a big royalty to a syndicate filter company better than a privately built and conducted plant for furnishing pure water without the process of medicated filtration, which plant the city may purchase at any time? The Meramec water is pure; there is enough of it; it can be piped to the city and delivered to consumers at much less than the present cost of filtered water. Missouri river water cannot be filtered successfully, as a commercial proposition. The dirt and other impurities would clog the filter so often as to render the cost practically prohibitive, through the necessity of frequent cleaning of the filter. The filter scheme would turn the water-works over to private control as effectively as the supply would be turned over to private control by accepting the Meramec proposition. But the Board of Public Improvements has decided in advance that the Meramec proposal shall be condemned, and the filter plan shall be adopted. The Board of Public Improvements will have filtered, medicated water, in preference to water that needs no filtration. Nothing can stop them. The influences of the filter syndicate are forcing them along and making the alleged "public opinion" in favor of filtration and the retention of municipal ownership. If not, what other explanation can there be that causes the Board to prefer a polluted to an unpolluted source of supply, when the latter is great enough for the city's needs and when it can be delivered to consumers cheaper than the polluted water by way of medication? If a person were given a choice between two glasses of water, one of which had been foully polluted and then filtered, and the other had never been defiled, but had been drawn from a sweet, pure spring, which think you, would the sane person prefer for drinking purposes? That is the problem before St. Louis, in the Meramec water scheme, only on a larger scale and with the added advantage that the purer water is the cheaper of the two. The Board of Public Improvements has not even the logic of the little boy lemonade seller who had two bowls, from one of which he sold the drink at one cent a glass, while from the other he sold a glass at two cents. Asked what made the difference in price, he replied, pointing to the one cent bowl, "the dog fell in that." The Board of Public Improvements actually wants the people of St. Louis to pay a higher price for the drink in which the dog fell than for the beverage innocent of the flavor from the canine immersion. As for the engineering problems, is there any man on the St. Louis Board of Public Improvements who is competent to tell Mr. Clemens Herschel his business or to disprove his demonstrations of the adequacy of the Meramec supply? Who is the engineer on our B. P. I. who is greater than the greatest hydraulic engineer of this country and this time? Former Water Commissioner Holman, who studied filtration in Europe, disapproves of filtration here. But may be it's the filter syndicate that is greater than Mr. Herschel, Mr. Holman and common sense. Maybe it's the filter syndicate that solidifies the daily press against the favor of even an unprejudiced hearing for the Meramec scheme. If one were to look up the list of stockholders in the Wormser filter scheme and ascertain the identity of the indorsers of its paper in certain banks it might be plain why certain papers are so idiotically opposed to the Meramec plan, and why the Board of Public Improvements insists that filtration is the proper and only thing—in face of the fact that every city that can possibly make connections with a pure water supply is doing so in preference to undertaking the task of purifying polluted water by means that are in themselves dangerous to public health and virility. This is rough talk,

but it is justified by the indications that the B. P. I. is determined to have a filter plant, in spite of science and common-sense, and has expressed its determination before hearing the argument of the recognized authority on hydraulics in the United States against it.

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Jessie Morrison

WHAT good purpose is served by the newspapers in devoting the space they do to the trial of Jessie Morrison, for murder, at Eldorado, Kansas? There is no moral to the tale. The murderess is made out a heroine. The papers make her out beautiful, which, probably, she is not, since all women are beautiful in the newspapers. We are told of her wonderful calm and of the flowers she receives and caresses. She is portrayed for us as a woman who has done something great. There is, in all that is printed about her, an inference that she is, in some sort of fashion, a martyr to something or other, presumably Love. Fact is, the woman is only a criminal. She killed a decent woman because the decent woman's husband would have nothing to do with her when she threw herself at him. The husband appears to have been somewhat of a sillybilly in oscillation between the two women, but Miss Morrison's infatuation with him only bespeaks her intellectual weakness and her lack of womanly pride and self-control. No rightly ordered girl would have done any of the things she did, much less the deed for which she is being tried. There is nothing romantic in her plight. There is nothing of poetry in the story of the events that led her to her present position. She is solely a murderess, a particularly brutal murderess, and if she be insane, as is probably the case, her insanity is the result of giving herself up to fancies which every right-minded girl puts aside. Rhapsodizing journalists can only make Miss Morrison a heroine to girls who are inclined to the indelicacy of assuming the role of pursuer instead of pursued. Girls who do that invite humiliation and disgrace and self-contempt and moral feebleness that may well develop into a madness such as caused the Kansas creature to butcher her successful rival. And they always come to such a pass for some man not worth a glance from an honest, sensible, self-respecting girl. Jessie Morrison will soon be where she ought to be—in the Kansas penitentiary. In fact she had been better off had she been locked up somewhere before her folly led her to flirtation that led her to crime.

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The Last of a Brilliant Madman

THAT was a particularly able ass who, in cabling to this country the details of the funeral of Oscar Wilde, mentioned the fact that as the coffin was lowered into the grave, absolution was given. No church gives absolution to a dead man. A condition precedent to absolution is repentance, and a dead man doesn't repent, while it is not of record that Wilde ever repented in life. However, if he did not repent he was punished, and the world need concern itself no further with that question. Wilde died just in time. If he had died before discovery of his infamy he might have left to the world in his work a legacy of subtle poison lurking under supreme technical literary skill. His fall exposed the deadly disease in his work. That work may now be read without danger from its charm. It stands for what it is, the work of a scintillant madman, and its value must be always more pathological than literary, although, of course, the literary merit of some of his essays and plays, and even of some of his poetry, is undeniable, and a quality utterly dissociated from the preverse mental and moral character of its producer.

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Transit Company Securities

CONSIDERABLE surprise is expressed by local investors at the persistent weakness displayed by St. Louis Transit and United Railways securities. The question is asked, for instance, "why is it that the 5 per cent preferred stock of the United Railways Co. is selling at such an absurdly low price as 63, at which it pays almost 8 per cent on the investment?" Shortly after the election, it sold at about 66, and for a few days it looked as though it would advance to 75 or 80. Since that time there has

been quiet, but steady, liquidation, causing a reaction to about 63 again. Something seems to be wrong with the stock. Owing to disappointing and mysterious movements, investors are fighting shy of these shares, as well as of the 4 per cent bonds and St. Louis Transit common. The securities lack support, for some reason or other. There is a belief in some quarters that the 5 per cent dividend on the preferred stock is not being earned, but the officials claim that they are fully justified in paying it. There will, it seems, be no improvement in the value of the bonds and shares until the earning capacity of the corporation has been more adequately revealed. At present, outsiders cannot judge very well of the financial position or future of the company. All that is known is that the company will have to make many extensions, improvements and additions to equipment. It would probably have been more business-like and more conservative to defer dividend-payments on the preferred stock until the company had accumulated a good-sized surplus and working capital. So far as St. Louis Transit is concerned, it is recognized that the stock is water, pure water, and represents a fat draft on the future. Whether the draft will ever be honored remains to be seen. The authorized issue of bonds of the new corporation is \$45,000,000; the preferred stock amounts to \$20,000,000, and St. Louis Transit stock to \$5,000,000. The fixed charges aggregate about \$1,000,000. The officials insist that the consolidation will result in many economies and that they will always be able to earn a surplus sufficient to pay the 5 per cent on the preferred stock. There are damage suits for about \$3,000,000 pending against the company and, in the present state of public opinion, the company is very apt to lose the suits. Coming on top of the cost of improvement and extension the damage expense is apt to imperil the earnings on the preferred stock. The future will tell the story. The capitalization is excessive, and the bonded debt, even allowing for the intention to retire old, outstanding, high-interest-bearing bonds, represents a material enlargement, compared with the bonded indebtedness of the constituent lines, which amounted to about \$13,000,000.

Uncle Fuller.

SAVED.

BY GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

(Adapted for the MIRROR by Michael Monahan.)

[The recent discovery of a divorce mill in New York, with its attendant revelations, throwing light upon this most peculiar "industry," besides affording proof that there is no new wickedness under the sun, gives a fresh interest and piquancy to the little sketch herewith submitted. It is, perhaps, needless to say that the veritism of the French author has been vastly toned down in this rendition of the incident.]

THE little Marquise de Renne-don entered like a bullet through a window pane, and she began to laugh before speaking, to laugh unto tears, as she had done a month earlier when she announced to her friend that she had flirted in order to revenge herself upon the Marquis (her husband)—only to revenge herself, *only once*, because he was truly too stupid and too jealous.

The little Baronne de Grangerie had thrown on a sofa the book she was reading, and she now regarded Annette with curiosity, already laughing herself. Finally she demanded:

"What is it you have done?"

"Oh, my dear—my dear—it's too funny, too funny. Just imagine!—I am saved!—saved!—saved!"

"How saved?"

"Yes, saved!"

"From what?"

"From my husband, my dear,—saved! Delivered! free! free! free!"

"How free? In what?"

"In what? A divorce. Yes, a divorce! I hold a divorce!"

"You are divorced?"

"No, not yet, how stupid you are! One is not divorced in three hours. But I have proofs—proofs—proofs that he deceives me—a clear case—just think!—a clear case—I have him!"

"Oh, tell me that. Then he *was* deceiving you?"

"Yes—that is to say, no—yes and no—I don't know. But I have proof,—that's the essential thing."

"What have you done?"

"What have I done? Oh, I have been bold, very bold. During three months he had become odious, entirely odious, brutal, insulting, tyrannical, mean. I said to myself, 'This cannot last, I shall have to get a divorce. But how?' That was not easy. I tried to make him beat me. He would not. He opposed me from morning till night, forced me to go out against my will, to stay at home when I wished to dine in the city. He made life insupportable to me from one week's end to the other, but he did not beat me."

"Then I tried to find out if he had a divinity. Yes, he had one, but he took a thousand precautions in going to see her. Together they were impregnable. Then guess what I did?"

"I give it up."

"Oh, you would never guess. I begged my brother to procure for me a photograph of this girl."

"Of your husband's inamorata?"

"Yes. That cost Jacques fifteen louis—the price of one evening's dinner, from seven o'clock till midnight, three louis per hour. He got the photograph in the bargain."

"It seems to me that he might have secured it by some stratagem without—without being obliged to meet the original at the same time."

"Oh! she is pretty. That was not displeasing to Jacques. And then I required some physical details touching her figure, her complexion and some other things."

"I do not understand."

"You shall see. When I had learned all that I wanted to know, I went to see a man of affairs—how should I say?—one of those men who conduct affairs of that sort—agents of—of publicity, and of complicity—those men—finally, you understand?"

"Yes, pretty nearly. And you said to him?"

"I said to him showing the photograph of Clarisse (she is called Clarisse): 'Monsieur, I must have a maid who shall resemble this picture. I wish her to be pretty elegant, clever and neat. I shall pay her whatever may be necessary. If it costs me ten thousand francs, so much the worse. I shall not have need of her more than three months.'"

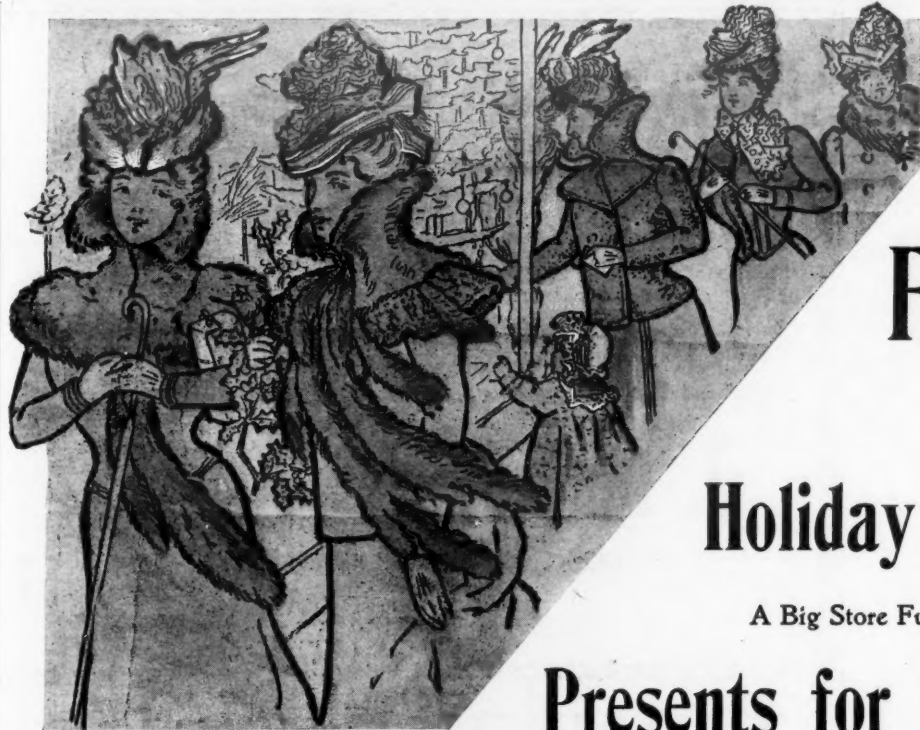
"He had an astonished air, this man. He demanded: 'Does Madame wish her to be irreproachable?'

"I blushed and I stammered: 'Certainly, as to honesty.' He rejoined: 'And . . . as to morals?' I dared not answer, and made only a sign of the head signifying, No! Then suddenly I felt that he had a horrible suspicion, and I cried out, losing my presence of mind: 'Oh, Monsieur! . . . it is for my husband. . . . who deceives me. . . . who deceives me in the city. . . . and I wish . . . I wish that he may deceive me at my house . . . you understand . . . in order to surprise him.'"

"Then the man began to laugh. And I knew from his glance that I had regained his esteem. He even thought me very brave. I would wager that at that moment he wished to shake hands with me."

"He said: 'In eight days, Madame, I shall have your affair. And we will change the person, if it be necessary. I answer for success. So this photograph represents your husband's infatuation?'

"Yes, Monsieur." "A very handsome person. And what perfume?" I did not understand; I repeated. "What perfume?" "Yes, Madame, the perfume is essential in order to entrap a man, for it awakens some unconscious memories which dispose him to action; the perfume establishes an obscure confusion in his mind, troubles and



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ennervates him, in recalling his pleasures. We must also find out what your husband is in the habit of eating when he dines with this lady. You could have the same dishes served in the evening when you shall catch him! Oh, we have him, Madame, we have him!

"I went away enchanted. I had truly chanced upon a very intelligent man."

II

"Three days later there came to my house a tall brunette, very handsome, with an air at once modest and bold, a singular air of a *rouée*. She suited me perfectly. As I did not know who she was I called her 'Mademoiselle': then she said, 'Oh, Madame may call me Rose, for short.' We began to chat.

"Well, Rose, you know why you have come here?"

"I suspect why, Madame."

"Very well, my girl. And that—that does not put you out too much?"

"Oh, Madame, it will make my eighth divorce. I am used to it."

"Splendid! Will it take you long to—to succeed?"

"Oh, Madame, that depends entirely on the temperament of Monsieur. When I shall have seen Monsieur five minutes, *te-te-te*, I shall be able to give Madame a precise answer."

"You shall see him very soon, my dear. But I forewarn you that he is not handsome."

"That makes no difference to me, Madame. I have already separated some very homely ones. But I must ask Madame if she has found out about the perfume."

"Yes, my good Rose,—it is vervain."

"So much the better, Madame. I love that odor very much. Well, Madame, I am going to take up my service."

"She took up her service, in fact, immediately, as if she had never done anything else all her life. An hour

later my husband came in. Rose never even glanced at him, but you may be sure he looked at her. The odor of vervain was already strong about her. In five minutes or so she left the room. He asked at once:

"Who is this girl?"

"Why—my new maid."

"Where did you get her?"

"The Baronne de Grangerie sent her to me with the best recommendations."

"Ah! she is pretty enough."

"You think so?"

"Certainly—for a *femme de chambre*."

"I was delighted. I felt that he was biting already. The same evening Rose said to me: 'I can now promise Madame that it will not last fifteen days. Monsieur is very easy!'"

"Ah, you have tried already?"

"No, Madame, but it is evident at the first glance. Already he has wished to embrace me in passing beside me."

"Did he tell you so?"

"No, Madame, he only asked my name—in order to hear the sound of my voice."

"Very well, my good Rose. Go on as speedily as you can."

"Madame need have no fear. I shall resist only so long as will be necessary in order not to make myself too cheap."

"At the end of eight days, my husband scarcely went out at all. I saw him hanging about the house every afternoon, and, what was significant in the affair, he objected no more to my going out. And I was out all day now, in order—in order to leave him free."

"On the ninth day, as Rose was undressing me, she said with a timid air: 'Madame will now forewarn me of the exact time when she desires to catch him.'"

"Yes, my girl. Wait!—Let us say Thursday."

"Agreed for Thursday, Madame. I shall notice nothing until then, in order to keep Monsieur in expectation."

"You are sure that you will not fail?"

"Oh, yes, Madame, very sure. I shall have Monsieur pat, at the exact moment you may be pleased to designate."

"Let us say five o'clock, my good Rose."

"Agreed for five o'clock, Madame. And in what place?"

"Why—in my apartment."

"So be it—in Madame's apartment."

III

"Then, my dear, you may divine what I did. First, I went to find papa and mamma, and then my Uncle d'Orvylin, the president, and then M. Raplet, the judge, my husband's friend. I did not forewarn them of what I intended to show them. I had them enter on tiptoe to the door of my chamber. I waited till five o'clock, five o'clock precisely. Oh, how my heart beat!—I had ordered the porter to come up also, in order to have one witness more. And then—and then, just as the clock began to strike—bang! I threw the door wide open. He was kissing her, despite her frantic struggles. Ah! ah! ah!—what a face, my dear!—Oh, what a face!—And he tried to hide it, the imbecile! Ah, how funny he was! I laughed and laughed.—And papa who was furious and wished to strike my husband—And the porter, a faithful servant! How farcical it was! As to Rose, perfect, absolutely perfect. She wept—she wept exquisitely. If ever you have need of her, don't forget."

"So here I am. I came at once to tell you the thing—at once. *Vive le divorce!*"

And she began to dance in the middle of the salon while the little baronne, thoughtful and provoked, murmured.

"Why did you not invite me to see that?"

SOCIETY.

Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust. Miss Elsie Ford is visiting friends in Kentucky, for a short time.

Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison, of Lindell Boulevard, entertained a party of young people last week, in honor of her guest, Miss Sturgess. The affair was informal.

Rumor has it that one of the most beautiful young women in society, a quite recent divorcee, of one of St. Louis' historic families, is engaged to marry a broker from New York, whose name is not so big as his physique.

Mrs. Festus J. Wade has sent out cards for a tea on Friday evening in honor of her daughters, Misses Stella, and Marie Wade. The guests invited are all the school friends of the two young girls. Miss Wade is very young, and still in school and will not make her formal bow to society for several years.

Mrs. John Napier Dyer and her two daughters, Misses Lelia, and Margaret Dyer, has returned from Europe, to be present at the wedding of Mr. Napier Dyer and Miss Marian M'Kenny, of Vincennes, Ind., which will take place in Vincennes, on December 12th. Many St. Louisans will be present.

On Sunday afternoon, December 16, a concert will be given at the Odeon under the direction of Professor Alfred Robyn, for the benefit of the charities conducted by the Queen's Daughters. The proceeds are to be distributed among the Parish Guilds for poor families and for the Saturday Industrial Sewing School for poor children. As the admission to the concert will be but 25 cents, (box seats, 50cts.) it is hoped that there will be a liberal response from the general public. The ladies in charge of the concert are Mrs. J. K. Cummings, Mrs. Thomas O'Reilly, Mrs. H. W. Kirchner, Mrs. P. J. Toomey, Miss Mary Hoxsey and Miss Marie Lynch.

The annual sale of fancy and useful articles (aprons a specialty,) home-made cakes and candies for the benefit of the St. Louis Children's Hospital, will be held at the Conservatorium, 3631 Olive Street, to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. It is surely unnecessary to say that this is a charity thoroughly deserving of the most generous support and patronage of the public. There will be attractions for children both days. The managers of the Hospital are: Mrs. McKittrick, president; Mrs. Well Blodgett, first vice-president; Mrs. Norris B. Gregg, second vice-president; Mrs. Robert McK. Jones, treasurer; Mrs. Edward Mallinckrodt, assistant-treasurer; Mrs. C. P. Barr, secretary; Mrs. Henry S. Potter, corresponding secretary.

At a fashionable ball a lady said to her partner:

"Do you know that ugly gentleman sitting opposite to us?"

"That is my brother, madam."

"Ah, I beg your pardon! I had not noticed the resemblance."—*Le Gaulois*.

Artistic Cut Glass—Mermod & Jaccard's.

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You may come in later and find that the article you admired is gone. Pictures are not like other goods. Many of them cannot be duplicated this year. We will cheerfully reserve what you may select now and guarantee delivery on any day appointed.

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THE NIAGARA.

The *Niagara*, Commodore Perry's second and victorious flagship in the battle of Lake Erie, lies sunk in Little Bay, at the east end of Presque Isle, Penn. It was sunk some years after the battle, which was fought Sept. 10, 1813. Perry's immortal dispatch beginning "We have met the enemy and they are ours," was sent after this fight. The *Niagara* is reported to be in a state of fair preservation and the suggestion is made that it be raised and kept as a National relic along with the Constitution. The appended poem by Mr. John Jerome Rooney, from the *New York Times*, was published, presumably, in furtherance of the movement referred to.

Where rests my good Niagara—
My flagship proud and brave?
Say, doth she ride, as once she rode,
The mistress of the wave.

Are now her homespun sails unfurl'd
To greet the western breeze?
Are yet her timbers staunch and tight
To meet old Erie's seas?

Well, well do I remember
How, like a bird, she came
To where my stricken Lawrence
Lay wrapt in battle flame,

With hearts ablaze, we saw him
Soar down with mighty sweep—
And how we hailed, with thunder shout,
The eagle of the deep!

Then, from our deck of fire,
Thro' storm of iron rain,
We bore our riddled battle-flag
Across the shot-plow'd main—
Across—across—until we touched
Our bold Niagara's side—
My seaman's word! I thought I felt
Her thrill of honest pride.

Why tell to you the story
How thro' the foe we drove?
Loud sing our guns in chorus,
Like songsters in a grove!

They sing the song of Lawrence
And bold "Jack" Barry's men—
While thro' and thro' we plow our ships
And thro' and thro' again!

There runs the nimble Hunter—
The guant Detroit has struck—
They strike—they strike together
To Yankee pluck and luck!

Where rests my old Niagara—
My flagship proud and brave?
Doth now she ride, by glory's right
The mistress of the wave?

Are yet her sacred timbers
Unconquer'd by the sea?
Say, doth she float above her deck
The banner of the free?"

See the beautiful new Vienna golden cut glass, suitable for wedding gifts and euchre prizes at J. Bolland Jewelry Company, Mercantile Building, Seventh and Locust streets.

When last heard from, Dr. Weir Mitchell was writing a historical novel dealing with the operations of William Penn; a poem on the nativity; a work on nervous disorders, to be published in ten volumes; a three-act play for closet reading; four madrigals for the *Century*; an ode on Frost; poems on Napoleon, the Alpine Shepherd, and the Pansy Blossom; attending to his large medical practice in Philadelphia; and tossing off epigrams in odd moments—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

He—"Do you understand the language of flowers, dear?" She—"Oh, yes, a little."
He—"Do you know what those dozen roses I sent you last night mean, love?" She—"Why, yes; about two dollars and seventy-five cents, dear."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

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ABOUT HATS.

Just a word or two about millinery—hats especially. "A pretty hat becomes a pretty face," but it is also equally true that a face that is not absolutely and irreconcilably homely can be greatly improved by a very pretty and becoming hat. How often one is attracted by the taste a woman displays in her dress, in the choice of design, the harmonizing of colors, and the individuality she shows in choosing what best suits her particular form and style. It is especially so in the choice of the hat. You can pick from a church or theatre full of ladies those who possess this grand secret of choosing a hat that suits hair, complexion, height and costume. When you have made this selection, the chances are ten to one that they have good judgment, refined taste, are in the social "swim," and don't purchase their hats in stores where they are turned out by the gross, like cheap shoes. Hats so designed to suit individuals as regards color-scheme, form and that indescribable air of elegance and refinement that obtains in good society, can be secured by the patrons of Rosenheim, the art milliner of St. Louis. This emporium is on Locust Street between Broadway and Sixth Street.

He found her: *Stranger* (at the door)—
"I am trying to find a lady whose married name I have forgotten, but I know she lives in this neighborhood. She is a woman easily described, and perhaps you know her—a singularly beautiful creature, with pink-and-white complexion, sea-shell ears, lovely eyes,—“Really, sir, I don't know.”—*Voice* (from head of stairs)—
"Jane, tell the gentleman I'll be down in a minute."—*Tit Bits*.

Fine diamonds—Mermod & Jaccard's.

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The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam

With designs by Florence Lundborg, comprising forty-three full-page drawings and numerous carvings. Quarto, cloth, \$5.00. Two hundred and fifty impressions on imperial Japan; silk, \$10.00.

A very handsome book and entirely worthy of consideration for the season.

—Chicago Journal.
The volume will be one of rare value and beauty.

—Louisville Times.
A sumptuous edition in every sense of the word. A book for book lovers.

—Washington Times.
The illustrations are the best interpretations of the poem that have been drawn.

—Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer.

Mademoiselle De Maupin

Have you ever read *Mademoiselle De Maupin*, the famous French story detailing the amorous adventures met with by *Mademoiselle De Maupin* when traveling through France disguised as a man? It is not fit reading for bachelors and maids, but the poet, Swinburne, has called it "THE GOLDEN BOOK OF BEAUTY." An accurate English translation of this extraordinary book was privately printed in Paris, and originally published at \$5.00 net.

I have bought up an edition, and will send a copy, express paid, on receipt of \$3.50. This absolutely complete and unexpurgated edition contains 354 large pages, it is superbly printed on excellent paper with wide margins, and title page in two colors, red and black. No book lover who is sick and tired of the skim-milk fiction of living novelists, should fail to read this realistic masterpiece. Some idea may be had of the size of this book when it is understood that it costs me 48 cents to express this book to you.

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SOCIETY.

Mesmod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust. Miss Grace Clarkson left a short time ago for Kentucky, to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Walker, have been making a short visit to New York.

Mr. Edmond de Lapiere, of Paris, and Miss Yvonne de Lapiere, will pass about six weeks in St. Louis, visiting Miss Caroline Newman.

Mrs. Huntington Smith is entertaining her cousin, Miss Spalding, a niece of Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, who will remain during the winter.

Mrs. E. C. Chase has returned to Las Vegas, New Mexico, after having spent some time in St. Louis with her family. She is in Las Vegas with her young daughter, for the benefit of the latter's health.

An informal tea was given on Monday afternoon by Mrs. Leon Gale, and her daughter, Miss Grace Gale, of 4361 West Pine boulevard, in honor of Mrs. A. B. Rust, of Louisville, Ky., who has returned here to reside and is domiciled on Maryland avenue. Mrs. Gale and her daughter received with their guest. Mrs. Rust was gowned in an imported toilette of pale heliotrope, trimmed with chiffon plisses and black velvet. A touch of turquoise blue panne gave a chic finish. Miss Gale wore an artistic creation of heliotrope with pale yellow. Several ladies without hats were Mesdames Sim Ray, Elisha Scudder, Charles Barstow and Baker, of Boston. The young ladies who served were Misses Carrie Cook, Mabel Green, Martha Boogher. Among the guests, who were all married ladies, were Mesdames Edward Malinkrodt, Campbell Smith, Max Kotany, B. F. Hobart, James Robinson, Charles Scudder, George Warren Brown, Joseph Bascom, Willi Brown, James Green, Douglas Cook, Russell Harding, George Wright, Eugene Abadie, Rolla Billingsly, Chas. F. Burton, D. R. Powell, William Scudder, Oscar Whitelaw, Charles Whitelaw, Dan Taylor, Cummings Collins.

Miss Caroline Newman, of 425 Delmar Boulevard, gave a reception on Tuesday evening from eight until ten o'clock in honor of her cousin and guest, Miss Yvonne de Lapiere de La Rouvier of Paris, who has been with her for the past fortnight, and will remain for some time longer. Miss Newman and her guest received, assisted by Mrs. L. C. Newman, and Mrs. Wentworth Terry, who were the only married people present. The dining-room was filled with the fragrance, and beauty of big bunches of pink roses, and here Misses Madge Bryant, of Independence, Mo., and Marie Von Phul, served. In the library were Miss Clemence Clark and Miss Katharine Combs, who served punch. Miss Newman wore a toilette of pale, water-cress green satin, veiled in hand-painted mousseline de soie, of the same tint, which was done in the design of gracefully scattered chrysanthemums. The bodice was low and sleeveless. Miss Lapiere, wore a toilette of white liberty satin, veiled in white gauze richly embroidered in gold sequins. The bodice was low and finished with a chou of pale blue panne on the left shoulder, and a berth of marguerites around the low neck. Among the young ladies who were present were Misses Elsie Ford, Mabel Green, Sallie Walsh, Ellen Walsh, Marie Walsh, Mimi Berthold, Clara Bain, Marie Scanlan, Helene Jones, Persis Jones, Nan Thomson, Susan Larkin Thomson, May Thomson, Grace Clarkson, Emma Loker, Alice Gleason, Rosalie M'Cree, Leila Chopin, Viola Benoist, Mary Kimball, Carrie Cook, Grace Clarkson; Messrs

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Miss Kathleen Harrington Rice and Mr. Stephen Beaumont Sheldon were married on Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed at St. Peter's Church at eight o'clock by Rev. Mr. Short, the pastor. The bride entered with her father, Mr. F. R. Rice. She wore a toilette of white duchesse satin, en traine. The bodice was high, and trimmed with duchesse lace, which also formed the yoke. The tulle veil was fastened with pearl pins and she carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley arranged in a shower. The maid of honor was Miss Johnson of Port Huron, Mich., who was robed in white crepe de chine made over a slip of white taffetas silk. The skirt was en demi traine, and the bodice low with a transparent yoke, and sleeves of shirred tulle, outlined with a cascade of lace. She carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. The bridesmaids were Misses Mattie Sproule, Lettie Parker, Belle Sloss and Blanche Morgan. All wore toilettes similar to that of the maid of honor. Mr. William B. Hudson served as the groom's best man and Messrs. Sloss, Holliday Ware, Newton Hudson and Walter Greenwood served as groomsmen. After the ceremony the bridal party returned to the bride's home at 3650 Lindell avenue where a small reception was held. Afterwards the bride and groom departed for a honeymoon tour, and upon their return will reside at 4542 Maryland avenue.

Miss Margaret Woodward was married on Tuesday evening to Mr. Ralph M'Carthy, formerly of St. Louis, but now residing in Edwardsville, Ill. The ceremony took place at eight o'clock at the Church of the Unity on Lafayette Avenue, Rev. Dr. Edward Spencer officiating. The bride entered on the arm of her father, Professor C. M. Woodward, attended by her sister, Mrs. Mable of Cleveland, Ohio, as matron of honor. Mr. M'Carthy had as his best man, his brother, Mr. Evans M'Carthy. The bridesmaids were Misses Clara Woodward, Lois Damon, Charlotte Taussig, Harriet Learned and Bernardine White. The groomsmen were Messrs. Thomas Wright, Robert Miller, Clarence Taussig, Allan Caldwell and Will Thompson, who also served as ushers. The bride was gowned in white mousseline de soie over white silk. The skirt was en traine and the bodice high with long sleeves. The toilette was very simple and elegant, and among the noticeable features in its trimming, was an exquisite colarette of point lace, an heirloom in the groom's family. The tulle veil was worn falling to the end of the train, and was held in place with pearl pins. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The matron of honor was gowned in the bridal robes worn at her own nuptials, several years ago. The gown is of heavy white moire velours, cut low, with a deep collar of rare old lace. She carried a bouquet of pink chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids wore white silk veiled in white Brussels net. The skirts were en demi traine, and the bodices made with transparent yokes of the shirred net. On the left shoulder were large choux of blush rose, panne ribbon, giving an attractive spot of color. Their bouquets were showers of pink carnations. After the ceremony the bridal party returned to the home of the bride's parents, Professor and Mrs. C. M. Woodward of 3013 Hawthorne Boulevard, where a small reception was held. After receiving the congratulations of their friends, the bride and groom departed for a Northern tour and upon returning will go to their own home in Edwardsville, Ill. To give her friends an opportunity of returning the bridal calls, Mrs. M'Carthy will have an at home day once a week, at the home of her parents, 3013 Hawthorne Boulevard. These days will be Fridays in January.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Sumner Wood to Mr. Walter Gregg Horton, of Boston, took place on Monday evening at half past seven o'clock, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Short officiating. Miss Wood entered with her father, Judge Horatio Wood. Miss Adelaide Wood, the sixteen-year-old sister of the bride, served as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Misses Addie Kimball, of Boston, Grace Rowell and Caroline Wood. Mr. Cushing Kimball, of Boston, served as best man for his cousin, and Messrs. George Mills, Don Rodgers, Charles Erd, and Loyal Leonard, served as ushers and groomsmen. After the ceremony, the bridal party and guests returned to the home of the bride's parents, Judge and Mrs. Horatio Wood, of 5327 Waterman avenue, and

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there a reception was held. Miss Wood wore a bridal gown of white duchesse satin. The skirt, en traine, was made with extreme simplicity. The bodice had a yoke of shirred Brussels net outlined with a berth of duchesse lace, which also formed a cascade on one side, where it was caught with knots of orange blossoms. The bodice was also trimmed with point applique. The tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and the bridal bouquet was of roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids and maid of honor were all gowned alike in white silk, veiled in white mousseline de soie. The bodices were made with transparent yoke and sleeves of the mousseline. The skirts of all were en demi traine, with the exception of the maid of honor who, as she is still a school girl, wore hers short. The maid of honor also was the only one who did not wear short bridesmaid veils, fastened with lace butterfly and diamond aigrettes.

They carried pink carnations, and the maid of honor carried white. After the reception the bride and groom departed for an Eastern bridal tour, and will return to St. Louis to spend the Christmas holidays. In January they will sail for Europe to make a Continental tour, and take a Mediterranean trip. Their home will be in Boston. Among the out-of-town guests at the wedding were Mrs. William Horton, of Boston; the groom's mother, Mrs. David Horton, of California; and her two children, Misses Margery and Barbara Horton, Miss Addie Kimball, and Mr. Cushing Kimball, of Boston, cousins of the groom.

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BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

NEW BOOKS.

There are not many novel readers who do not admire detective stories, and many prefer them as the best of plots. To such "The Circular Study," by Anna Katharine Green (Mrs. Rohlf's), will be found worth while. In other stories by her, "The Leavenworth Case" notably, she has worked this field with much success, as judged from the sales standpoint, and in her latest book she certainly appears to have kept up to her standard. The detectives Gryce (who will be familiar to readers of others of Mrs. Rohlf's novels) and *Sweetwater* are assisted by Miss Butterworth, the amateur. The book opens with a cadaver found with a dagger in the heart and a filagree cross on the breast. The lady detective decides that the murderer was a woman, for only a woman, or a priest, would have placed a cross on the victim. How the murderer was traced, and why the crime was committed, are all duly set forth, and those who like this kind of a story will doubtless find it quite up to their expectations. [McClure, Phillips & Co., publishers, New York. Price, \$1.25.]

As a writer of nonsensical rhymes—much of them the kind of nonsense that "is relished by the wisest men"—Mr. Oliver Herford has achieved considerable success. His latest book entitled "Overheard In A Garden, Et Cetera," the *et cetera* including some musical *vers de societe* and other rhythmic trifles, presents some fair specimens of his style of humor. They are of the kind that ladies of taste can use to advantage on hand-decorated menus, valentines and albums. Now and again Mr. Herford's muse takes a very evident point. In "The Decadent" for instance:

"Realities to him are cold and stern,
He learns from Nature's crudities to turn
To the sweet unrealities of Art
And all her tinkling symbolism learn.
For him there is no rose at the fleuriste
Vies with the rose of crepe of the modiste,
And Paradise without a milliner
He vows would be unutterably *triste*."

Mr. Herford is his own illustrator; his designs are pretty and appropriately whimsical. [Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers, New York, Price \$1.25.]

Without entering into the discussion as to the exact place in the realm of poesy occupied by James Whitcomb Riley it can be stated without cavil that he is a singer of songs for the people. In his verse, to call it by no higher name, he strikes the popular chord, and, in much that he has written, comes as near to touching the hearts and sympathies of his public as any American bard of this day and generation. In "Home Folks," a collection of some of his recent poems, his numerous admirers will find specimens of his style "from grave to gay" in tone, but all marked with the rhythmic quality, and all redolent, so to speak, of this people and these times. [The Bowen-Merrill Co., publishers, Indianapolis. Price, \$1.25.]

"The House That Grew," by Mrs. Molesworth, is one of those cheery, chatty story books for children, in which our British cousins excel. In this style of "juveniles," the boys are not cowboys nor the girls women of affairs. They are just children.

Mrs. Molesworth writes *con amore* in an easy, convincing manner that may well tempt "children of a large growth" to read her books. The illustrations, by Alice B. Woodward, are artistic and appropriate. [The Macmillan Company, publishers, New York. Price, \$1.25.]

"North Carolina Sketches" being "Phases of Life where the Galax Grows," by Mary Nelson Carter, is one of those books that are calculated to make the American acquainted with the natives of that section. To many readers Mrs. Carter's sketches will be a revelation. They are, generally, in the form of interviews with the mountaineers in their own homes. Of course the dialect is featured for its full worth and, no doubt, with fidelity. The author's account of the life of these people, their weaknesses and prejudices, and their homely philosophy is naturally told, and not lacking in picturesque. She possesses the happy faculty of impressing the reader with the humor and pathos of her subject, and her book is a worthy addition to the bibliography of "The Land of the Sky." [A. C. McClurg & Co., publishers, Chicago. Price, \$1.00.]

India, and the manners and customs of the Hindoos and Mussulmans, are always interesting, whether the writer on that theme be a traveler or a novelist. Of the latter class is Mrs. Flora Annie Steel who has likewise the saving grace of being a thorough Anglo-Indian "to the manor born." She has written several readable stories based on life in the land of rice-and-curry, and has achieved a reputation for the fidelity of her descriptions of English and native social conditions. In her latest book, "The Hosts of the Lord," these conditions are localized at Eshwara, a station on the Ganges where there is a prison containing fifteen hundred native convicts guarded by a handful of Hindoo and Sikh soldiers. The *Risaldar* (sergeant-major) of the cavalry *Roshan Khan*, who is the hereditary "Nawab" (prince) of the territory, finding himself in the home of his ancestors, is seized with the spirit of mutiny. This is made more personal by the desire to marry the heiress and occupant of the Eshwara palace, *Laila*, a beautiful girl, of Hindoo and Italian blood. Finding that, in spite of the presents she has accepted from his mother, the Begum, she is fooling him and is desperately in love with the English *Captain Dering* he surprises these lovers at a midnight meeting and fires at the man but kills the woman. While this startling episode is occurring, the town is thronged with pilgrims attending the "Vaisakh" festival, who are fit for treason on account of the failure of a miracle. Partly from revenge and partly from ambition *Roshan Khan* leads his men in a mutinous attack on the jail which is defended by three English officers and the attack foiled, *Dering* sacrificing his life to save the others. *Roshan* ends his career in a duel with a Catholic priest, *Father Ninian Bruce*, who is one of the most unique characters in the book. Another interesting character is *Erda*, a young missionary, who is in love with the subaltern *Sir Lancelot*. The love affair of *Muriel* and *Dering*, the masterly energy of *Dr. Dillon*, the glimpses afforded of "bazar" life, of the gossip, scandal, luxury, hardships, religious and racial

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problems of India, all combine to make this a book worth reading. Indeed, if one were inclined to be critical, it might be said that Mrs. Steel has crowded her story with too many incidents, and is somewhat prone to indulge in prolix dissertations on the psychological issues she has evolved. [The Macmillan Company, Limited, publishers, London and New York. Price \$1.50.]

The latest addition to the novel readers' stock of historical romance is by Francis Marion Crawford entitled, "In the Palace of the King." It is, as its sub-title implies, a love story of old Madrid and filled with the desired measure of "treasons, stratagems and spoils." The plot is a simple one, a great merit in plots. *Don John* of Austria the King's half-brother loves, and is beloved by *Dolores*, the daughter of *Don Mendoza* a grandee of the court of *Philip II*. On the return of his brother from a victorious campaign in Granada the King informs him that he must marry Mary, Queen of Scots. *Don John* refuses, announcing his love for *Dolores*. In a private interview *Philip* stabs *Don John* and believes that he has killed him. *Mendoza*, who enters while the king still deems himself a murderer, instantly assumes the crime and to save the monarch's fame proclaims himself the murderer. This signal mark of loyalty would not have saved the old courtier from the murderer's doom, for the cruel, cowardly *Philip* hadn't a spark of generosity in his nature, had not *Dolores* come to his rescue. How that was brought about, with the aid of *Adonis* the court jester and of *Inez* the blind sister of the heroine is shown consistently and in dramatic situations. Whatever the reader's opinion may be as to the relative quality of Mr. Crawford's new story there can be none as to its merits as a historical romance. No author more con-

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Equally all the characters in the Palace of the King bear evidence of the skill of a painstaking delver into archives. If the reception of the novel by the reading public be a criterion of its merit it is one of his best, for it has already passed through several editions. [The Macmillan Company, publishers, New York and London. Price \$1.50.]

Of "The Archbishop and the Lady," by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, it can be truthfully said, with a single reservation, "L'histoire est extrêmement intéressante depuis le commencement jusqu'à la fin"—to quote the words of Gartha, one of the heroines. It is a Parisian or rather a French romance, partially translated into English. The heroine Alixe is married to a scoundrel who wastes his wife's fortune in experiments in blowing-up ships with clock-work machines and dynamite. There is a disrobed priest who is a great criminal, and the "Archbishop," who seems to be a tolerable character, while the "Lady" in the case is a selfish adventuress, a regular Becky Sharp. The hero is John Quintin, an American who, of course, wins the heroine in the last chapter. The characters have an unpleasant trick of interrupting each other's dialogue with dashes, and everybody talks scandal and gossips about their own and their friends' affairs. With this reservation, Mrs. Crowninshield's story will probably interest those novel readers who like this kind of a love story. [McClure, Phillips & Co., publishers, New York. Price \$1.50.]

LITERARY NOTES.

The celebrated explorer of the polar regions F. G. Jackson, who commanded the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition and spent a thousand days in the Arctic, has written for the next volume of *The Youth's Companion* an interesting account of the rare and difficult feat of capturing a Polar bear alive.

Mr. Frank Samuel Child, in "Friend or Foe," has taken up a later generation of the Hardy family, whose history in his tale of "An Unknown Patriot" proved so successful among historical stories for younger readers. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the publishers.

Still another edition of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" has appeared, Little, Brown & Co., are the publishers. Besides the versions of Fitzgerald, Whinfield and McCarthy, it contains Andrew Lang's ascriptive poem of eighteen quatrains.

The Macmillan Company have published "The History of Colonization," by Henry C. Morris, a very timely and useful work for the editor, publicist and student. Among other

features, its bibliography includes a list of 700 authors.

Cassell & Company, New York, have begun the publication, in thirty semi-monthly parts, of a new edition of that well and favorably known standard work, "Lewis Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry."

Lafcadio Hearn's new volume of Japanese studies entitled "Shadowings" has reached a second edition. In this book the author incidentally alludes to Pierre Loti as "the world's greatest prose writer."

"The Twentieth Century New Testament," a rendition of the Testament into modern English, is being published by Fleming H. Revell Company. The letters of Paul will be issued immediately.

"In the Palace of the King" has got to a second edition and Mrs. Steel's East Indian story, "The Hosts of the Lord" attained that mark of success within a week of issue.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s list of new books contains notice of a handsomely illustrated edition of James T. Fields' "Yesterdays With Authors."

The third edition of "James Martineau, a Study and a Biography," by the Rev. A. W. Jackson, is in preparation by Little, Brown & Co.

Opie Read's new book, "In the Alamo," is published by Rand, McNally & Co.

Making pictures by burning has, within the past year or two, become quite a vogue and artistic *articles-de-vertu* are made in wood and leather by experts. Mrs. Minnette Slayback Carper has a studio at 4604 Morgan street, where she exhibits a pretty assortment of these "brand" new pictures. To-morrow (Friday) is one of her special exhibition days, although she is prepared to receive visitors and patrons at any time. Those who have seen some of Mrs. Carper's burnt-wood pictures are enthusiastic in their praise of her skill in this form of art work.

Mr. G. Ormandizer (struggling to carve the first turkey his wife has ever cooked)—"Say, Mary, the bones in this bird are thicker than a shad's—just hear the knife grit." Mrs. G. Ormandizer (almost crying with anxiety)—"You must be against the shells, John." Mr. G. Ormandizer—"Shells?" Mrs. G. Ormandizer—"Yes, John; don't you remember that you asked me to stuff the turkey with oysters?"—*Brooklyn Life*.

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HOLIDAY HINTS FOR MEN.

When I accompany a man on a holiday shopping tour, says Marie Sias, in the December *Woman's Home Companion*, I first make him tell me who are to be remembered, and if there are married women among them, whose tastes are not known to me, I guide that man straight to the linen-counter the very first thing. It is easier to find a needle in a haystack than to find a sane woman who has more nice linen than she wants, and linen is such a nice gift! This year the art linens are simply irresistible, and I hope I'll have an opportunity to buy stacks of them. They have never before been made so especially for the holiday trade, and they must not be overlooked by those who love to give something pretty yet useful, and something less common than books and handkerchiefs. . . . The newest things among the art linens are the embroidered pillow-tops and lambrequins, and they do make lovely gifts, dear M r. Man—gifts that will make somebody remember you with gratitude for ever and ever so long afterward.

The lines of fancy-leather goods are unusually fine this season, and this is a department to which it is nearly always safe to conduct the man in search of Christmas gifts, for really good leather is sure to be prized by the artistic. The new shades of leather pocketbooks and belts are exceedingly pretty, and then there is the chatelaine bag. Any woman who does not already own one of these handy contrivances, which have been steadily growing in popularity, is very sure to silently covet one for Christmas.

Choice Holiday Books

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I. England; II. Scotland. By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN. *Holiday Edition*. Two most delightful volumes, with 108 uncommonly fine illustrations. \$4.00

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MUSIC.

COLERIDGE-TAYLOR'S "HIAWATHA."

A remarkable work—remarkable for its virility, for the warm, red, blood pulsing through it! Whatever the composer's shortcomings may be, lack of vitality and strength is not one of them. Beside "Hiawatha" the works of most modern cantata composers are pallid, anaemic, bloodless.

Where the young Anglo-African missed out is in not making his music match the subject. Characteristic it is not. He has evidently not studied closely the ways of the American Indian whom he attempts to portray in sound. His tone tints suggest none of the pseudo-dignity, the solemnity, the majesty of the American red men; they hint rather at the characteristics of the dwellers of the Orient. His dancing Indian is a dancing dervish. Throughout, the "color" is Oriental—"Aida" "Lakhme" and kindred subjects are brought to mind by the music.

This is not by way of criticism of the lack of originality on the part of the composer—but merely to show that he was on the "wrong tack." Original he is, beyond a doubt, though the efforts of the searcher for reminiscent themes will not go unrewarded. For example, the recurring interval of the fifth will be pounced upon by the musical sleuth as being flagrant plagiarism. Wagner, in "The Flying Dutchman," built a theme on this interval much in the same way. Then even the fount from which Handel drew inspiration is dipped into by the audacious half-breed; he uses a strain strongly resembling the opening phrase of "Honor and Arms." But what of that? Coincidences merely, of which many are contained in all the music written at this time, and, after all is said, while, as a character picture, "Hiawatha" is a failure, as an attractive, vital, powerful, stirring work it is a monumental success. Yet as a work of art it shows either inexperience or lack of keen perception of proportion and the necessity of variety—especially dynamic variety. The opening chorus, which is very long, is continuously loud. Climax follows climax without even a moment's respite. The composer seems to have tried to make a chain of mountain peaks with no valley between. Naturally there are no peaks, only a plain of high altitude. The tenor solo comes as a relief. Its beauty is enhanced by its surroundings, yet it were good enough anywhere.

The orchestra is, in a measure, responsible for the continuous noise. Everybody in the orchestra "gets busy" all the time and "gets busy" hard.

The work is a strain for the chorus and conductor as well and keeps everybody on tip-toe all the time. Its performance was a great credit to the Choral-Symphony. Mr. Ernst labored frantically and at one time seemed about to collapse, but, after a moment's pause, continued to conduct with undiminished violence.

The Society is in fine shape this season. The chorus is admirable, the orchestra is in fine fettle and the conductor more enthusiastic than ever, if that were possible.

The first part of the programme of last week's concert was notable for a fine performance of the Berlioz "Carnival Romain" overture by the orchestra. Evan Williams disappointed in his number in the first part and surprised in his solo in the cantata. The Oberon aria, with its pretty melody ornamented, in antiquated fashion, with meaningless cadences, did not interest and the

singer's voice sounded befogged and befuddled except for an occasional clear tone. In the cantata he sang much better, with warmth, beautiful phrasing, distinct enunciation and more tonal clarity.

The concert, taken altogether, was immensely entertaining.

Next Thursday, at the second Choral Symphony concert, the lady who was to have sung at the Music Festival, but did not, is to sing. The great Schumann-Heink is the soloist and she proudly proclaims herself the favorite singer of crowned heads and avers that in a delirium of ecstacy the crowned have so far unbent as to imprint royal kisses on the broad brow of the Amazonian contralto.

BISPHAM AND THE MORNING CHORAL.

Mr. David Bispham gives a recital of song at the Morning Choral concert, Tuesday evening, at the Odeon. This is a golden opportunity for music lovers in general, and especially devotees of the art of song in its highest form. Mr. Bispham is a great artist. His work is serious and musicianly, he has superb mastery of vocal technique, and his interpretations show excellent taste, judgment and sympathy. Mr. Bispham's art is devoid of any shadow of artifice; he respects his work and never descends to trickery to capture the purely popular taste.

This is the first open concert given by the exclusive Morning Choral Club and the only one to which the general public will be admitted. The club's work at this concert consists of Jadassohn's "Midsummer's Day," a cantata which was received with marked favor at the May Morning concert last season. It is a most attractive work and will bear repetition. The composer, though now somewhat advanced in years, shows in this new cantata no deterioration of musical power or spontaneity; the work is bright, fresh, full of vitality, variety, grace and color.

GEORGE VIEH'S CONCERT.

Another event of note will be Mr. Vieh's piano recital to be given the following week. Mr. Vieh will play a programme taken from the works of Schumann and Chopin and will be assisted by Mr. Sidney Biden, heard here, a few weeks ago, with the Spiering Quartet.

EL CAPITAN.

The Music Hall stage is just the place for the marches and patriotic pictures that figure in the Castle Square's presentation of "El Capitan." Excepting the marches, Sousa's opera is musically nil, and the libretto is silly, but it adapts itself readily to fine stage effects, and this feature the Castle Square Company has emphasized. The settings are handsome, the light effects well managed, and the chorus is large and rhythmical of motion. The female portion, especially, distinguished itself in the marches and presented an inspiring picture.

The cast is excellent—better in almost every respect than in the De Wolf Hopper days. Frank Moulan is a real comedian, not a buffoon. He is funny all over and funny all the time, and doesn't seem to try very hard to be so. Pruette is fatly effective in voice and action, as *El Capitan*. Wm. Wade Hinshaw has little opportunity to demonstrate what a fine vocalist he is, but makes the best of a bad part. Gertrude Quinlan is cute, and vocally efficient, and Blanche Chapman makes up in acting what she lacks in vocal vigor. And then there is the versatile



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DRY GOODS COMPANY.

Maude Lillian Berri! The role allotted her is a nondescript sort of a thing, but the Berri is a wonderfully clever woman, and manages to get something out of any old part. She succeeded in whipping up the enthusiasm of the audience to such a point that she narrowly escaped a triple encore on a number which, in itself, is poor stuff, but under the manipulation of the clever singer became most tuneful. Miss Berri is in fine voice, and looks prettier than ever. She has a great hold on the affections of St. Louis opera lovers and deserves it—a better all-around prima donna has never been heard here.

Whatever "kicks" may have been registered against the stage management at Music Hall in the past two weeks, certainly do not apply to this production. The piece is splendidly put on, and moves with exhilarating snap and go. A. C. W.

Best watches—Mermod & Jaccard's.

The Bishop of Liverpool has requested girls who are candidates for confirmation not to wear hair-pins, as they prick his hands in the act of laying on of hands. When Dr. Creighton, the Bishop of London, was recently asked how he solved a similar problem, he replied: "I confirm all the boys personally, and transfer those young porcupines to my suffragan, who is an old 'varsity oarsman, with the cast-iron hands of a blacksmith."

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AT THE PLAY.

WHEN WE WERE TWENTY ONE.

The play in which Mr. Nat C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott appear at the Olympic this week, is—well, it is almost maudlin. It's whiskey and water and tears in the voice in the talky first act and it's mighty thin gruel all the way through the succeeding three.

Sentimentality is aggravated by improbability in the incidents and colossal anachronisms in character. A terrible pother three or four old ex-rounders raise because a boy gets a fit of puppy love with an actress. A terrible strain is put upon the imagination of the beholder when the heroine catches on so quickly and boisterously gladsomely to the fact that the boy she has been led to believe she must marry has got tied up with a fairy in red tights. A terrible lot of slop and slosh and clap-trap is wasted upon the contrivance of the leading character in the play to sacrifice himself. "When We Were Twenty One" is decidedly more jejune than twenty-one. Dramatically, its not even up to sweet sixteen. Even the wicked woman feature is namby pamby. 'Tis a mincing bit of devilishness, don't you know—and tiresome, ye gods! It's like going back to one of G. W. M. Reynold's novels after Flaubert and Zola and De Maupassant.

The play then is not the thing at the Olympic this week.

Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott are the thing. Mr. Goodwin is such a clever fellow, don't you know. And Miss Elliott is so beautiful, don't you understand. Goodwin! Dear old Nat. Yes that's he. The same curious pathetic twist to the face, the same expansive smile, the same old tricks that have been his for ever so long. He is billed to play *Mr. Dick Carew*. He doesn't. He is simply the old Nat Goodwin in his latter-day specialty of demi-semi-humorous self-immolation, with a worldly-wise innocence about him. Acting? Lord bless you, it's no more acting nor a rabbit. It's just striding around and being himself with most singular pertinacity.

Miss Elliott is beautiful. But can Miss Elliott act? Now, honor bright, why should she act? She doesn't have to, if she could. She doesn't even have to walk gracefully or lightly. Miss Elliott really fulfils her purpose in being without trying to be an exponent of subtle emotion. If she were to realize this fact she might be a much more efficient actress.

The most pronounced conjugality or connubiality of Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott is a great charm. It's so sweet to think that in loving Nat, the beauteous one really means it. Verily, verily, I say unto you that when you come under the spell of Nathaniel and Miss Elliott you come very near to the rapture known only of the matinee girl. And when you see them in a play like "When We Were Twenty-One" you feel like you're reading a French novel translated into the style of Edward Bok.

No one can more appreciate the glamour of old acquaintance on Nat Goodwin than I do. No one is more a slave to Miss Elliott's dark beauty with its smothered fulgurousness. But in the play at the Olympic this week the play is absolutely nothing. The leading man and the leading woman are the whole show, as themselves, not as assuming any character and portraying its points under given circumstances.

The evening with Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott is a pleasing evening. It's like going back to the game of Authors, or like remi-

niscences of playing Copenhagen, or lapses into old illusions about Bohemia, and rather living there than in any other land, and all that sort of thing. The evening's entertainment is good, very good indeed. But to regard it as an exposition of dramatic art is to deceive oneself most hugely. Mr. Goodwin has done better things. Miss Elliott can never be better than herself—which should preclude her acting.

Is all this iconoclasm? If so, it cannot be helped. I approve of Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott, but as artists, in this play? Well, we'll not discuss it. Why question the gods when they give us such charming people to behold? Why ask for art in the presence of good fellowship and beauty incarnate?

THE IMPERIAL.

The presentation of "Romeo and Juliet" by the Stock Company of the Imperial affords the strongest indication that Manager Giffen believes the ability of his young people to be equal to the presentation of Shakespearean plays. The popular verdict as evidenced by a generous meed of applause appears to justify his confidence. As *Romeo*, Mr. Lewis made a favorable impression and was as ardent a lover as old play-goers could demand. In the role of *Juliet*, Miss Odell likewise was equal to the conditions and was well received. Mr. Ratcliffe gave a very good rendition of *Mercutio*—the role suiting him admirably. Miss Douglas, as *Lady Capulet*, Mr. Labadie as *Capulet*, Miss Laverne as *Nurse*, made reasonable delineations of those characters. As a whole the classic drama went smoothly and the mounting, costuming etc., were quite up to Mr. Giffen's standard of excellence.

"ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."

I'm sure I don't know what it was that was "All on Account of Eliza." Louis Mann and Miss Lipmann are there in the play, doing things. The things they do make you laugh. They do things in an original way, and the people about them contribute their talents to make a setting for the Mann-Lipmann combination. The audiences at the Century have been big each night. Everybody comes out feeling the better for having gone in. The entertainment is pleasing, and, of its sort, far above the average. Such things are not made to be criticized—they are absolutely beyond all estimate by any standard save the long, loud laugh they provoke from the votaries of that sort of thing. *The Lounge.*

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

On Sunday evening, 9th, inst., "The Burgomaster" will begin a return engagement at the Century. Those who have seen and heard this amusing burletta will need no pressing inducement to "take it in" again. In the title role, Gustav Weinberg, a great favorite, here remains because, it is said, he is making the hit of his career, and with the exception of one character *Talkington*, now played by Chas. Allison in place of Mr. Ricketts, the cast is the same as at the presentation in September.

"The Viceroy," the new comic opera by Victor Herbert will be presented by the famous Bostonians at the Olympic Theater on Monday, 10th, inst. It is claimed for "The Viceroy" that it has as funny a libretto as Harry S. Smith ever wrote. The veteran Henry Clay Barnabee, is the leading character and other well-known favorites support him. At the special Wednesday matinee "The Serenade" will be given and "Robin Hood" on Saturday night.

At the Imperial Theatre. Mr. R. L. Giffen's Stock Company will present the new melodra-

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ma "Friends," commencing with the matinee on Sunday. Mr. W. H. Pascoe, who is said to be young, handsome and clever, will make his debut as leading man of the company. Messrs. Jennings and Bowles will also have prominent roles in this piece and Miss Grayce Scott, an opportunity to display sweetness and womanliness as well as "a bewildering array of gowns." Hereafter, there will be a Tuesday as well as a Thursday and Saturday matinee.

For the week of December 10, the Castle Square Opera Company will present Johann Strauss' sparkling opera, "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," in a style and manner worthy of the work and the reputation of the company. As a mark of appreciation of the support received by the Castle Square Opera Company, Manager Southwell will present each lady in the audience, next week with a lace handkerchief, having purchased 15,000 of them for the purpose. The cast is as follows: *King*, M. L. Berri; *Queen*, Josephine Ludwig; *Irene*, Miss Quinlan; *Marchioness*, Miss Chapman; *Prime Minister*, W. Pruette; *Sancho*, A. Wooley; *Minister of*

War, C. Meyers; *Cervantes*, M. Delamotta; *Antonio*, Brown; *Dancing Master*, Ed Phillips, etc.

The "Utopian Burlesquers" are billed to appear at the Standard Theatre, commencing with the matinee next Sunday (6th inst.) They come well recommended as fun makers, the musical and dance features of their programme being especially strong. The "Utopians" include some very witty "dialogue" people, several good low comedians and talented vocalists. Altogether the performance promises to be one well up to the average of this popular house.

The "Hot Time Minstrels" will give an entertainment next Monday evening, 10th, inst., at the Odeon. These gentlemen have, heretofore, so well worked themselves—or rather sung themselves—into popular favor that they are sure of a large and appreciative audience. They are capital entertainers and their songs and jokes, dances and instrumental music are much above the average of such performances. The proceeds of Monday evening's entertainment, will be devoted to charity, The Mothers' and Babies' Home, another reason why they should have a crowded house.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The bear faction displayed considerable activity in the past week and renewed attacks on the industrial list, especially, the steel group. Some notable declines were recorded in consequence and a good many stop-loss orders uncovered. The weakest spots were Tennessee Coal & Iron, American Steel and Wire, Federal Steel & U. S. Rubber shares. The first-named dropped to 67 $\frac{1}{4}$; it sold at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$, a few days after the election; while American Steel & Wire common touched the low level of 40 $\frac{3}{8}$, which compares with 52 $\frac{1}{4}$. The attack on the steel and other industrial stocks was, ostensibly, based on expectations that some drastic trust legislation will be enacted during the present session of Congress, but if trade reports are at all reliable, it is safe to surmise that the improvement in general business since the election has not been up to expectations, and caused some doubt as to its duration. While bank clearances show satisfactory gains, compared with the record of a year ago, the opinion prevails that they are due more to enlarged speculative activity than legitimate business factors. At any rate, conservative people are now disposed to adopt the advice given in the MIRROR about two weeks ago, which was, to let the hoped-for business expansion get a good start before inaugurating a big boom in security markets.

The advance in the past two months has been very marked and rapid, and the stock market is certainly entitled to a good-sized reaction, particularly so far as traction and industrial stocks are concerned. There is no reason for well-protected holders of railroad stocks to be timid about the future, as transportation business is now on a very profitable, stable and, as a rule, very conservative basis, and fully warranting the confidence displayed by investors in reference to railway securities. In the past year or so, frequent mention has been made in this column of several meritorious issues, all of which have made a good record. Purchases were recommended of Pennsylvania, New York Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, Union Pacific, Atchison common, Norfolk & Western common, Baltimore & Ohio common, Big Four common, Missouri Pacific and Southern Railway preferred and common. These shares have had their ups and downs in the meantime, but each upward movement in the general market has landed them at a new high level, and there is no risk in predicting that they will, eventually, make a still higher record. If they should have a good set-back of from 4 to 8 points between now and January 1, 1901, as seems probable, purchases should be made without hesitation.

Money-market conditions have become somewhat unfavorable in the last few days, and call-loan rates evince a decided disposition to rise. They touched 5 per cent. and there is more demand for funds for general commercial purposes. Besides this, the New York banks have to strain their resources in connection with the funding operations in Government bonds; and to make preparations to meet the January 1st settlements and disbursements for dividends and interest. These developments in the money market will have a dampening effect on bull ardor for a few weeks and facilitate bear operations. Evidence accumulated lately that the banks are once more discriminating against industrial stocks, and will accept nothing but good collateral.

Advices from abroad state that the British and German governments will float new loans early in 1901, and that any marked improvement in speculative business on the Berlin and London stock exchanges need not be expected for some months to come. After displaying some strength, sterling exchange responded to the hardening of money rates on this side and lost about three-quarters. Financial authorities are closely watching the evolutions in the foreign exchange market, and predicting that there will be imports of gold before long.

On the prevailing belief that the ship-subsidy bill will be passed during the present session of Congress, Pacific Mail, which recently dropped from 58 to 40 $\frac{3}{8}$, advanced once more to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$, and showed great activity. There is, however, little inducement to buy this stock for speculation. It is always cleverly manipulated, and the public never made any profits on it. As a non-dividend payer, it is high enough at present prices.

Southern Ry. preferred and common were bought in large blocks in the last two weeks, and sold at the highest prices in their history, the preferred touching 68 $\frac{1}{8}$, and the common 18 $\frac{3}{4}$. There are persistent rumors of an important "deal" of some kind, but there can be no doubt that the improvement in the shares is due, principally, to large earnings and dividend-prospects. The preferred is entitled to 5 per cent per annum, and it is confidently expected that it will be placed on a 4 per cent basis early in 1901. The property has been brought up to a high state of efficiency, and the securities enjoy the confidence of prudent investors.

In spite of the resignation of three leading directors from the Board of Directors of the American Tobacco Co., the shares maintained their level fairly well, although they lost almost 4 points immediately upon

CENTURY

THIS WEEK.

Louis Mann
and
Clara Lipman
in
"All on
Account
of Eliza."

Mats. Wednesday
and Saturday.

NEXT SUNDAY.

RETURN OF

THE
BURGO-
MASTER

Mats. Wednesday,
and Saturday.

OLYMPIC

THIS WEEK.

Mr. N. C. Good-
win
Miss
Maxine Elliott
in their new play
When we
Were
Twenty-One

Regular Matinees
Wed. and Sat.

NEXT MONDAY

The
Bostonians

Presenting for the first time

The
Viceroy

By special request

Wednesday Matinee

The Serenade

Saturday night

Robin Hood

NEW CALIFORNIA LINE.



Leaves St. Louis at 2:15 p. m., arriving at Kansas City at 9:30 p. m., where the connection is made with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe CALIFORNIA LIMITED, leaving Kansas City at 10:15 p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for

Los Angeles and intermediate cities.

This is the fastest train to Southern California and over the shortest line, with unsurpassed equipment.

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and Paper Bound
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found at . . .

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307 NORTH FOURTH ST.

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TO-NIGHT and All Week,
The March King.
SOUSA'S Best Effort:

EL CAPITAN.

Stirring Music, Lively
Marches, Brilliant Cos-
tumes, Patriotic Dem-
onstrations.

NEXT WEEK—The Waltz King, STRAUSS' Fine Opera,

"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

Handsome Lace Handkerchiefs as souvenirs to all the Ladies at all Performances.

Castle Square Prices: Evenings, 25c to \$1.00. Boxes seating six, \$3.00 and \$5.00.
Wednesday Matinee, 25c, 50c. Saturday Matinee, 25c, 50c, 75c.

THE STANDARD.

Night at 8.

The Vaudeville House of the West.

Matinee every day at 2

THIS WEEK

SAM DEVERE'S OWN COMPANY.

An Aggregation of American and European Burlesque and Vaudeville Artists
Culled from all Parts of the World.

NEXT WEEK

Utopian Burlesquers

IMPERIAL

ROMEO AND JULIET

Matinees To-day and Saturday.

NEXT WEEK

FRIENDS

Introducing the new leading man.
Prices—15c—25c—35c—50c

ODEON

Grand and Finney Avenues.

Sunday Popular Concerts

and Recitals on the

GREAT ORGAN,

Under the direction of ALFRED G. ROBYN
Assisted by the best Local Talent.

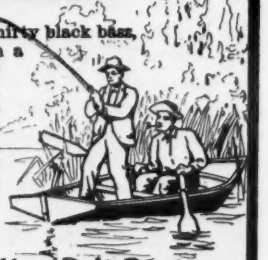
Every Sunday Afternoon at 3:30

Entire change of programme at each concert.
Admission to all parts of house, 25 cents.

Fishing is Fine

On the St. Francis River.

A string of thirty black bass,
weighing from a
pound to four
pounds, is an
ordinary catch
of two hours
on the St.
Francis, when
the conditions
are favorable.



The Cotton Belt Route

skirts the St. Francis for sixty
miles. New train leaves
Union Station daily at
8:37 p. m.; arrives at
the river points shortly
after daybreak. Through
Sleepers and Chair Car.
Special rates for sports-
men.

You will want our book,
"With Rod and Gun in Ar-
kansas." Free copy at

City Ticket Office, 909 Olive Street.

ST. LOUIS TRUST CO.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$3,000,000.00

Interest Allowed on Deposits from **2 to 4%**

Temporary Offices: N. E. Corner Fourth and Pine Streets.

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HENRY C. HAARSTICK, Vice-Pres't.
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JOHN D. FILLEY, Secretary.
ALLEN T. WEST, Ass't Secretary.
A. C. STEWART, Counsel.
ISAAC H. ORR, Trust Officer.

RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

ALSO.....

FUTURES IN COTTON,
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

GAYLORD, BLESSING & CO., 307 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Local Stocks and Bonds.

Corrected for THE MIRROR by Gaylord, Blessing & Co., stock and bond brokers, 307 Olive street.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS BONDS.

	Coup.	When Due.	Quoted
Gas Co. 4	J. D.	June 1, 1905	102 -104
Park 6	A. O.	April 1, 1905	111 -113
Property (Cur.) 6	A. O.	Apr 10, 1906	111 -113
Renewal (Gld) 3.65	J. D.	Jun 25, 1907	103 -104
" 4	A. O.	Apr 10, 1908	105 -107
" 3 1/2	J. D.	Dec., 1909	102 -103
" 3 1/2	J. J.	July 1, 1910	112 -113
" 3 1/2	F. A.	Aug. 1, 1910	104 -106
" 3 1/2	M. S.	June 2, 1910	104 -106
" St'r'g 100 4	M. N.	Nov. 1, 1912	108 -109
" (Gld) 4	A. O.	Oct. 1, 1913	108 -110
" 4	J. D.	June 1, 1914	109 -110
" 3.65	F. A.	May 1, 1915	104 -108
" 3 1/2	F. A.	Aug. 1, 1918	104 -105

Interest to seller.

Total debt about \$18,856,277
Assessment \$352,521,650

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Funding 4	F. A.	Feb. 1, 1901	100 -101
" 6	F. A.	Aug. 1, 1903	104 -106
School 5	F. A.	Aug. 1, 1908	100 -102
" 4	A. J.	Apr 1, 1914	102 -106
" 4 5-20	M. S.	Mar. 1, 1918	102 -103
" 4 10-20	M. S.	Mch. 1, 1918	103 -105
" 4 15-20	M. S.	Mch. 1, 1918	104 -105
" 4	M. S.	Mch. 1, 1918	105 -106

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	When Due.	Price.
Alton Bridge 5s	1913	70 -80
Carondelet Gas 6s	1902	100 -102
Century Building 1st 6s	1916	97 -100
Century Building 2d 6s	1917	97 -100
Commercial Building 1st	1907	101 -103
Consolidated Coal 6s	1911	90 -95
Hydraulic Press Brick 5s 5-10	1904	99 -101
Kinlock Tel Co. 6s 1st mrtg	1928	95 -99
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	1919	107 -108
Merchants Bridge 1st mortg 6s	1929	115 -115 1/2
Merch Bridge and Terminal 5s	1930	113 -115
Mo. Electric Lt. 2d 6s	1921	115 -117
Missouri Edison 1st mortg 5s	1927	94 1/2 - 95 1/2
St. Louis Agri. & M. A. 1st 5s	1906	100 -102
St. Louis Brewing Ass'n 6s	1914	100 1/2 - 100 3/4
St. Louis Cotton Com. 6s	1910	87 -90
St. Louis Exposition 1st 6s	1912	90 -95
Union Stock Yards 1st 6s	1899	Called
Union Dairy 1st 5s	1901	100 -102
Union Trust Building 1st 6s	1913	98 -101
Union Trust Building 2d 6s	1908	75 -88

BANK STOCKS.

	Par val.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Price.
American Exch.	\$50	Dec. '00, 8 SA	202 -206
Boatmen's	100	Dec. '00, 8 1/2 SA	183 -188
Bremen Sav.	100	July 1900 6 SA	140 -150
Continental	100	Dec. '00, 8 1/2 SA	177 -178
Fourth National	100	Nov. '00, 5 p.c. SA	208 -210
Franklin	100	Dec. '00, 4 SA	165 -175
German Savings	100	July 1900, 6 SA	275 -285
German-Amer.	100	July 1900, 20 SA	750 -800
International	100	Dec. 1900 1 1/2 qy	130 -132
Jefferson	100	July 00, 3 p.c. SA	100 -110
Lafayette	100	July 1900, 8 SA	400 -500
Mechanics	100	Oct. 1901, 2 qy	205 -210
Merch. Laclede	100	Sept. 1903, 1 1/2 qy	159 -162
Northwestern	100	July 1900, 4 SA	135 -155
Nat. Bank Com.	100	Oct. 1900, 2 1/2 qy	264 -265
South Side	100	May 1900, 8 SA	119 -122
Safe Dep. Sav. Bk	100	Oct. 1900, 8 SA	135 -137
Southern com.	100	July 1900, 8	90 -100
State National	100	July 1900 1 1/2 qy	158 -162
Third National	100	Oct. 1900, 1 1/2 qy	158 1/2 - 159 1/2

*Quoted 100 for par.

TRUST STOCKS.

	Par val.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Price.
Lincoln	100	Dec. '00, S.A. 3	154 -156
Miss. Va.	100	Oct. '00, 2 1/2 qy	303 -306
St. Louis	100	Oct. '00, 1 1/2 qy	230 -238
Union	100	Nov. '00, 1 1/2 qy	231 -234
Mercantile	100	Oct. '00, Mo 75c.	260 -263

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS AND BONDS

	Coupons.	Price.
Cass Av. & F. G.	J. & J.	1912 102 -103
10-20s 5s	J. & J.	1907 110 -111
Citizens' 20s 6s	J. & J.	1907 110 -111
Jefferson Ave.	Dec. '88	1905 105 -107
10s 5s	M. & N. 2	1905 105 -107
Lindell 20s 5s	F. & A.	1911 107 -108
Comp. Heights U.D. 6s	J. & J.	1913 116 1/2 - 118
do Taylor Ave. 6s	J. & J.	1913 116 -117 1/2
Mo 1st Mtg 5s 5-10s	M. & N.	1896 105 -106
People's	Dec. '89 50c	1912 98 -103
do 1st Mtg. 6s 20s	J. & D.	1902 98 -103
do 2d Mtg. 7s	M. & N.	1902 98 -103
St. L. & E. St. L.	Monthly 2p	1902 100 -101
do 1st 6s	J. & J.	1925 103 -107
St. Louis 1st 5s 5-20s	M. & N.	1910 100 -101
do Baden-St. L. 5s	J. & J.	1913 100 -102
St. L. & Sub.	J. & J.	90 -91
do Con. 5s	F. & A.	1921 104 1/2 - 105
do Cable & Wl. 6s	M. & N.	1914 117 -120
do Merimac Rv. 6s	M. & N.	1916 115 1/2 - 116 1/2
do Incomes 6s	M. & N.	1914 95 -97
Southern 1st 6s	M. & N.	1904 104 -106
do 2d 25s 6s	M. & N.	1909 106 -108
do Gen. Mfg. 5s	F. & A.	1916 107 -108
U. D. 1st 10-20s 6s	J. & D.	1910 100 -102
do 2d 25s 6s	J. & D.	1918 122 -128
Mound City 10-20s 6s	J. & J.	1910 101 -103
United Ry's Pfd.	Oct '00 1 1/2	61 1/2 - 62
" 4 p.c. 50s	J & J	83 1/2 - 83 1/2
St. Louis Transit.	J & J	16 1/2 - 17

INSURANCE STOCKS.

	Par val.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Price.
American Cent.	25	July 1900 4 SA	42 - 43

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Par val.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Price.
Am. Lin Oil Com.	100	Aug. 1900 1 1/2 qy	8 - 9
" Pfd.	100	Aug. 1900 1 1/2 qy	40 - 41
Am. Car. Fdry Co.	100	Oct. 1900 1/2	20 - 21
" " Pfd	100	Oct. 1900 1 1/2 qy	66 - 67
Bell Telephone	100	July 1900 2 qy	138 -141
Bonne Terre P. C.	100	May '96, 2	3 - 4
Central Lead Co.	100	Mar. 1900, MO.	125 -132
Consol. Coal	100	July, '97, 1	9 - 11
Doe Run Min. Co	100	Mar. 1900, 1/2 MO	125 -135
Granite Bl. Metal	100		245 -260
Hydraulic P.B. Co	100	May 1900, 1 qy	85 - 90
K. & T. Coal Co.	100	Feb. '99, 1	45 - 49
Kennard Com.	100	Feb. 1900 A. 10.	103 -107
Kennard Pfd.	100	Aug. 1900 SA 3 1/2	100 -104
Laclede Gas, com	100	Sept. 1900 2 SA.	71 - 72
Laclede Gas, pfd.	100	June '99 SA.	98 -100
Mo. Edison Pfd.	100		51 - 52
Mo. Edison com.	100		18 - 18 1/2
Nat. Stock Yards	100	July '00 1 1/2 qy	100 -105
Schultz Belting	100	July 00, qy 1 1/2	180 - 90
Simmons Hdw Co	100	Feb., 1900, 8 A	147 -152
Simmons do pf.	100	Sept. 1900, 3 1/2 SA	142 -151
Simmons do 2 pf.	100	Sept. 1900.	142 -151
St. Joseph L. Co.	100	Oct. 1900 1 1/2 qy	14 - 15
St. L. Brew Pfd.	100	Jan., '00, 4 p. c.	67 - 68
St. L. Brew Com.	100	Jan., '99 3 p. c.	63 - 64
St. L. Cot. Comp	100	Sept., '94, 4.	30 - 34
St. L. Exposit'n	100	Dec., '98, 2.	2 - 3
St. L. Transfer Co	100	July 1900, 1 qy	64 - 69
Union Dairy	100	Aug., '00, 1 1/2 SA	110 -115
Wiggins Per. Co.	100	July '00, qy	220 -230
Westhaus Brake	50	Sept 1900, 7 1/2	196 -200

WHITAKER & HODGMAN,
Bond and Stock Brokers.

Monthly Circular, Quoting Local Securities, Mailed on Application.

300 NORTH FOURTH ST.,

ST. LOUIS.

the publication of the news. It is said that the tobacco trust is threatened with serious competition and that its earnings are disappointing. The public will do well in leaving these stocks alone, as they are too treacherous to deal in.

Chesapeake & Ohio is being absorbed by prominent interests. A majority of the stock is now owned by the New York Central and Pennsylvania people. A few days ago it rose to 39 1/2, the highest price it ever reached, and has since reacted to 37 1/2 again. Although the company is now paying only 1 per cent. per annum, the stock could readily be placed on at least a 3 per cent. basis. An increased dividend may surely be looked for before long. The company is doing well; the net earnings from July 1st to Oct. 31st, show a gain of almost \$600,000, equal to about 1 per cent. on the capital stock. Predictions are heard that the shares will sell at 50 and 55 by next March.

The traction issues appear to be on the down-grade, especially Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan. The first-named is now selling at 71 1/2; it depreciated more than 7 points in the last two weeks, and the selling pressure is increasing, in spite of continued talk of an absorption of the property by the Metropolitan. Brooklyn Rapid Transit is entirely too high at its present level, and so is Metropolitan. Sales of these shares seem to be advisable, at least for a turn of a few points. The small-margined trader, however, should leave them alone.

The high-priced stocks, such as St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island and Pennsylvania will probably react several points in the near future. It will pay to pick them up as soon as they have reacted from 5 to 6 per cent, as they are destined to go higher ultimately. Other attractive purchases at declines are Missouri Pacific, Chicago & Alton common and preferred, and Norfolk & Western common. Chicago & Alton will be a dividend-payer, and selling at about 60 within the next twelve months. The earnings of the company are equal to about 6 per cent on the common. So far as Missouri Pacific is concerned, it may safely be bought for 75.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

The leading features of strength and activity in the local market are Bank and Trust Company shares, which are steadily rising. National Bank of Commerce is now selling at almost 265; 158 is bid for

Third National; 203 for Fourth National, and Continental National is firm at 177. Lincoln Trust Co. shares are being absorbed by investors in small lots, and quoted at 155 bid, 156 asked.

St. Louis Transit and United Railways issues are lower and weak. There has been quiet and persistent liquidation in the past week. The preferred dropped to 61 1/2 bid, St. Louis Transit to 16 1/2, and the 4 per cent. bonds are 83 25 bid.

Suburban stock was unusually active and rose to 90, the highest price in its history. The 5 per cent. bonds are in good demand, and 105 bid.

St. Louis bank clearances are record-breaking, and promise to be still larger. Money is quoted at from 5 to 7 per cent. Sterling exchange is easier at 4.85 1/2; Berlin is quoted at 95 1/2 and Paris at 3.15 1/2.

The Christmas Bazaar for the benefit of the St. Louis Altheim (Old Folks' Home) was opened to the public yesterday (Wednesday) at Liederkranz Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue. The hall presents a most picturesque appearance. The bazaar stalls are handsomely decorated, and the attendance for the first day indicates a great financial success. As the bazaar will remain open every day until Tuesday next (11th inst.) inclusive, everybody will have an opportunity to visit it and buy Christmas presents. The bazaar will be the scene of a general gathering of the lights and beauties of high German American society in St. Louis, and the "good time" idea will predominate in the festivities each evening.

Publisher: "This story of yours is splendid. Don't use a *nom de plume*. Publish over your own name; it will make you famous."

Author: "It's money I'm after, not fame."

"But you'll get just as much money in either case."

"No, I won't. If I publish over my own name my wife will get it."—Philadelphia Press.

He—Don't you think you are rather extravagant, my dear, to pay so much for that hat?

She—Before we were married you never thought anything that was for me was extravagant, no matter how much it cost.

"You mean I never said what I thought in those days."—Boston Transcript.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

Capital and Surplus, \$6,500,000.

4% PAID ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.

Elmer B. Adams,	August Gehner,	Thomas O'Reilly, M. D.,
Williamson Bacon,	Geo. H. Goddard,	H. Clay Pierce,
Charles Clark,	S. E. Hoffman,	Chas. H. Turner,
Harrison I. Drummond,	Breckinridge Jones,	J. C. Van Blarcom,
Auguste B. Ewing,	Sam. M. Kennard,	Julius S. Walsh,
David R. Francis,	Wm. F. Nolker,	Rolla Wells,
Moses Rumsey,	Wm. D. Orthwein,	

WORLD OF WOMAN.

Collets of delicately tinted velvet, in three tiers, each cape edged with fur, and long stole ends in front to the feet are much requested during these autumn days, when a heavy cloak means annihilation from heat and exhaustion, and yet some covering is wanted on the shoulders. A very pretty one was made in pink heliotrope velvet, each cape edged with sable talls, and a jabot of lace at the throat, in which nestled a bunch of pink chrysanthemums. And accompanying this—the wearers must have been sisters or bosom friends—was one in apple green velvet, edged with bands of ermine, and old lace and knots of black velvet ribbon finished it off at the throat. The muffs that accompany these collets are often mere trifles of lace, velvet and flowers. Indeed, the flower muff is often carried now by people who welcome it as a means of disposing of their hands, which, sometimes, prove a stumbling block in a woman's deportment. Obviously such airy fabrics are intended for show rather than use.

The total amount devoted by two California women to the cause of higher education on the Pacific Coast (says the *Ladies Home Journal*, for December) is at least \$25,000,000. These two women, the widows of Western pioneers who became millionaires, are Mrs. Jane L. Stanford and Mrs. Phoebe Hearst. The former's gifts to the Leland Stanford Junior University of California, at Palo Alto, California, exceed \$16,000,000, and Mrs. Hearst, who has already given large sums to the University of California, at Berkely, is, like Mrs. Stanford, constantly increasing the institution's obligations to her generosity.

If you were to set about to improve upon your method of cooking a Christmas turkey, writes Ella Morris Kretchmar in the December *Woman's Home Companion*, you would probably do it in this wise: You would put the turkey on the rack of your fish-kettle, or on an improvised rack in a tiny wash-boiler bought for the purpose, and you would fill the vessel up to a little above the rack with boiling water, and steam that bird for two full hours. Then you would rub it all over with the best of butter, dredge it with seasoned flour, and put it in the oven to bake for an hour or more, according to its size, basting every ten minutes—or at least fifteen—with the water over which the steaming was done, which of course, you would keep hot for the purpose. You know too much to begin the basting until the flour has begun to brown, or to have too much basting in the pan at once, which prevents the possibility of good gravy-making, or to fail to turn the bird judiciously so that every part is equally and evenly browned; in short, to be satisfied with anything less than a "picture" turkey, ready to fall to pieces with original tenderness and rich with acquired juiciness and flavor from perfect cooking.

Mrs. Cora Urquhart Potter's ideas on dress are not to be ignored, as she has earned the reputation of being "the best-dressed actress on the English stage." Mrs. Potter says that the most comfortable dress she ever wore on the stage was her simple Juliet night-robe, but she admits that clothes influence her to a wonderful extent, and that "costume is a very important factor in the success of a play nowadays."

She adds: "My preference is for black and white in combination, and I am fond of coming on to the stage, when it is possible, the first time, in outdoor dress, because, in my opinion, a big black picture-hat makes such an effective entrance. For an emotional or sympathetic scene, my favorite toilet is a tea-gown, something as simple as can be, and as comfortable. But there is nothing like a picture element for the toilet in which one first appears before the footlights. Impression means so much. Interest an audience at the outset if you can, fascinate it, if possible; anyway, make it look at you, and look at you again. But for my surroundings both on and off the stage give me green, not to wear, but to look at. I like it about me because it is so restful and acts upon my nerves as a mental tonic. Therefore, my drawing-room is draped with it, and my windows look out upon a garden as green as London will allow me to possess."

Four young women students of the University of Chicago will become hair-dressers to their more wealthy sister students. They intend in a very short time to open tonsorial parlors on the attic floor of one of the women's halls, and they plan to find a *clientèle* among their girl acquaintances sufficiently extended to pay all the costs of their education. There are nearly one hundred girls in the university who pay all of their own expenses, or most of them. Very few of these young women have other ways of earning money than doing some kind of household work. Any innovation in the way of plans to earn dimes and quarters is welcomed gladly, as ordinary household duties become monotonous after a year or two.

Finest Playing Cards Ever Made.

The Blanke Coffee Co. of St. Louis has just had made for them what are said to be the finest playing cards that can be manufactured. They would retail for \$1, but, as an advertisement of Blanke's Faust Blend Coffee, acknowledged to be the finest coffee in the world, a pack will be sent in fine leatherette case to any address, on receipt of fifteen 2c stamps. Address Blanke Coffee Co., St. Louis.

WHITE-HOUSE FUNCTIONS.

Secretary Cortelyou has announced the programme of receptions and dinners at the executive mansion for the Winter season. As has been customary, Wednesday has been chosen for all dinners and receptions, excepting the last, which is the public reception, and will be given on Tuesday. The official social season will open with the President's reception on New Year's day, which will be held from 11 a. m. to 1.30 p. m. On Wednesday, January 2, the cabinet dinner will be given at 8 o'clock.

Following this, other dates are: On January 9, Wednesday, diplomatic reception, 9 to 10:30 p. m.; on January 16, diplomatic dinner, 8 p. m.; on January 23, judicial reception, 9 to 10:30 p. m.; on January 30, Wednesday, Congressional reception, 9 to 10:30 p. m.; on February 6, Wednesday, Supreme Court dinner, 8 p. m.; on February 13, Wednesday, army and navy reception, 9 to 10:30 p. m.; on February 19, Tuesday, public reception, 9 to 10:30 p. m.

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RETROSPECTION.

To-night she will dance at the palace,
 With the diamonds in her hair:
 And the Prince will praise her beauty—
 The loveliest lady there!

But tones, at times, in the music
 Will bring back forgotten things:
 And her heart will fail her sometimes,
 When her beauty is praised at the King's!

There sits in his silent chamber
 A stern and sorrowful man:
 And a strange sweet dream comes to him,
 While the lamp is burning wan,

Of a sunset among the vineyards
 In a lone and lovely land,
 And a maiden standing near him,
 With fresh wild flowers in her hand.

—Owen Meredith.

COME, SEND ROUND THE WINE.

Come, send round the wine, and leave points of
 belief
 To simpleton sages, and reasoning fools;
 This moment's a flower too fair and brief,
 To be withered and stained by the dust of the
 schools.

Your glass may be purple and mine may be
 blue,
 But, while they are fill'd from the same bright
 bowl,
 The fool that would quarrel for difference of
 hue,
 Deserves not the comfort they shed o'er the
 soul.

Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my
 side
 In the cause of mankind, if our creeds agree?
 Shall I give up the friend I have valued and
 tried,
 If he kneel not before the same altar with me?
 From the heretic girl of my soul should I fly
 To seek somewhere else a more orthodox kiss?
 No, perish the hearts and the laws that try
 Truth, valor or love, by a standard like this!

—Thomas Moore.

TO ALTHEA, FROM PRISON.

When love with unconfined wings
 Hovers within my gates,
 And my divine Althea brings
 To whisper at the grates;
 When I lie tangled in her hair,
 And fetter'd to her eye,
 The birds, that wanton in the air,
 Know no such liberty.

When flowing cups run swiftly round
 With no allaying Thames,
 Our careless heads with roses bound,
 Our hearts with loyal flames;
 When thirsty grief in wine we steep
 When healths and draughts go free,
 Fishes, that tinkle in the deep,
 Know no such liberty.

When—like committed linnets—I
 With shriller throat shall sing
 The sweetness, mercy, majesty,
 And glories of my King;
 When I shall voice aloud how good
 He is, how great should be,
 Enlarged winds, that curl the flood,
 Know no such liberty.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
 Nor iron bars a cage;
 Minds innocent and quiet take
 That for an hermitage;
 If I have freedom in my love,
 And in my soul am free,
 Angels alone that soar above
 Enjoy such liberty.

—Richard Lovelace, (1618-1685.)

"LA NOCHE BUENA SE VIENE."

Sweet evenings come and go, love,
 They came and went of yore:
 This evening of our life, love,
 Shall go and come no more.

When we have passed away, love,
 All things will keep their name;
 But yet no life on earth, love,
 With ours shall be the same.

The daisies will be there, love,
 The stars in heaven will shine:

I shall not feel thy wish, love,
 Nor thou my hand in thine.

A better time will come, love,
 And better souls be born;
 It would not be the best, love,
 To leave thee now forlorn.

—George Eliot.

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NOVEMBER CENTURY

Printed in Colors

"Her Mountain Lover," by Hamlin Garland,—a breezy story of a Colorado ranchman in England,—begins in this number, in which there are also five complete stories.

And there is much besides fiction,—the boyhood and manhood of Daniel Webster are interestingly described by John Bach McMaster, Bronson Howard writes of "Our Schools for the Stage," Julian Ralph describes "A Yankee Correspondent in South Africa," the director of the New York Zoological Park writes of the Park, Bishop Potter discusses "The Problem of the Philippines," etc., etc.

DECEMBER CENTURY

Printed in Colors

is the most beautiful issue ever made. One attraction is Milton's Ode on the Nativity, superbly illustrated by Du Mond, and printed in six colors and four tints. There are stories by Henry James, L. B. Walford (author of "The Baby's Grandmother"), Carolyn Wells ("Ghosts Who Became Famous"), Edwin Asa Dix (author of "Deacon Bradbury"), Charles Battell Loomis, Charles Dudley Warner, and others, with the beginning of "Down the Rhine" by Augustine Birrell, M.P., the illustrations of which, by André Castaigne, form a superb panorama of the great river; an article on the siege of Peking by the private secretary of Li Hung-chang, etc., etc.

THE HELMET OF NAVARRE

This brilliant romance, which began in August and will end in May, has already attracted wider attention and been more highly praised than any work of fiction ever published serially in *The Century*. As the *New York Tribune* says, it "leaped at once into popular favor."

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A STRANGE RACE.

A prosperous bee owner in Westphalia recently arranged a very unusual flying match with a neighbor who kept pigeons. The question was, did the bees, in point of speed, out-do the birds? It was put to the proof, the distance determined upon being three miles from hives and pigeon houses. Twelve bees and twelve pigeons were selected to

cover this course in competition. It was the prevalent opinion that the birds would win easily; they had size in their favor, and might be supposed to hold a truer line towards home. The faith of the bee-farmer, however, was justified by his pets. The first bee distanced the earliest pigeon by a minute, three other bees followed to the hives, then the second pigeon to the columbary, and the rest arrived practically together.

A "BUSTED" UTOPIA.

A sheriff's sale in Georgia next month will mark the end of another socialistic experiment, says the *Kansas City Star*. The thousand acres belonging to the Christian Commonwealth county in Muscogee county is to go under the hammer to satisfy the community's creditors. At one time the colony seemed in a fair way to succeed, but dissensions arose over members who refused to do their share of the work and finally a receiver was appointed.

The forty men and women from Ohio who started out in the enterprise early in 1898 had several thousand dollars in cash and more than average intelligence. They bought a tract of good farming land near Columbus, Ga., for about \$15,000, half of which they paid in cash. Then they invested some \$7,000 in buildings, machinery and stock. Meals were served in a common mess hall, about which the cabins were grouped. A saw mill, grist mill and broom factory were erected on a stream. The output of these mills, together with the agricultural products of the farm, brought the colony a good income the first year. It lived well, paid its obligations and had money in the Columbus banks. Its prosperity attracted seventy more members, but the second year the trouble began.

About one-fifth of the colonists refused to do their fair share of the work. The rest, after voting to expel them, had to fight injunction proceedings with an action for trespass. Dissensions multiplied, the work was unsuccessful, members began to move away, and finally a receiver was asked for. During its brief career the colony was under a president and executive council of three men and two women, and the institution of the family was strictly respected.

The experience of the Christian Commonwealth Colony of Socialists is a repetition on a small scale of that of similar communities in the United States. The settlement of Icaria established by Etienne Cabet first at Nauvoo, Ill., and later in Southwestern Iowa near Corning, went to pieces three times in the same way. The colony at Zoar, O., while long successful, finally fell into dissension and disbanded. The Harmony society at Economy, Pa., failed to attract recruits, and is now quiescent. One of the most famous of the communistic establishments—the Oneida Community—was dissolved twenty years ago. It was founded on a peculiar religious faith and when that lost its efficacy the society could not stand.

The cause of the failure of these efforts in the direction of Socialism is inherent in their very nature. Humanity cannot endure the strain of the removal of individual incentive to work. A community in which the most resourceful and energetic member is no better off than the lazy and incompetent, fails to attract desirable members. So far Socialistic enterprises have been unable to withstand the effects of the leveling process to which they subject their members.

A new part of speech is among the latest discoveries. A writer in the *London Academy* calls attention to the fact that although adverbs are usually defined as words qualifying verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, yet one of the most frequent mistakes in grammar consists in adding the wrong "adverb" to the verb. Thus we say sometimes, incorrectly, "He was very pleased," when we should say, "He was

very much pleased," or "greatly pleased;" "very" being in the best usage a word that can limit only an adverb or adjective, but not a verb or verbal adjective. The writer in the *Academy* proposes the word "ad-adjectives" or "addjectives" for this part of speech

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CHINESE GAMES.

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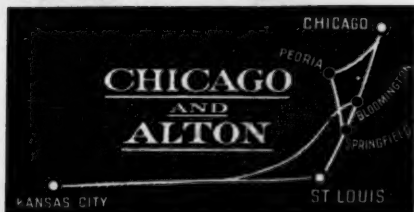
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